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TELEGRAMS.

Speech of Ex-President Johnson at Knoxville, Tenn.

Discovery and Arrest of Conspirators in Italy.

The Charges Against Minister Hale Denied in the Spanish Cortes.

Reception of the Prince of Wales by the Sultan of Turkey.

The Cuban Insurgents Still in Possession of the Comanditario.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Enthusiastic Reception at Knoxville—He Again Denounces Congress and Declares His Determination to Return to a Political Life.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 3.

ANDREW JOHNSON arrived at 11 this morning, as announced in huge posters, and the pleasant weather and special trains enabled many to meet him. He rode in an open carriage from the depot to the hotel, from the steps of which he afterward spoke, preceded by a band and acknowledging every salutation. Hon. T. A. R. NELSON introduced him to an audience of some 2,000, with half an hour's eulogy. The main points of JOHNSON's speech were his statements that he had resolved to devote the remainder of his days to clearing the calumnies that had been cast on him, and redeeming the State of Tennessee; that he sought no office, but as a private citizen should continue the warfare he had begun against legislative usurpation; that he was bent but not broken by the cares of State. He read a receipt for $1,500 from BROWNLOW to start a Union paper in March, 1862, to show his loyalty. He thanked God that no honors gained by blood rested on his brow, nor gilded blood-stained sword or shoulder-straps gained in a Golgotha, were worn by him. With some local allusions and anecdotes, the rest of his speech was a rehash of his Baltimore speech. He spoke for more than two hours with force and animation, but looked old and worn by his recent illness. The Radicals here are jubilant, feeling that the speech was ineffective, and JOHNSON's old influence broken; that there is no danger to be apprehended from him. The Conservatives are, however, rallying around him as a standard-bearer. Ex-Confederates were carefully excluded from any prominent part in the proceedings. JOHNSON leaves on Monday for Nashville and Memphis, in accordance with his determination to clear himself before the people. The weather is fine, and the day passed off pleasantly.

Associated Press Dispatch.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 3.

At an early hour this morning the city was thronged with the old friends of ANDREW JOHNSON, who assembled in groups and anxiously discussed ANDY's former triumphs. He was met at the train by a delegation at 11 o'clock, and escorted to the Lamar House. He was introduced to a crowd of about 5,000 persons by Mr. NELSON, who referred to Mr. JOHNSON in complimentary terms, alluding to his differences with prominent political gentlemen present, and to his early persecutions on account of his Union sentiments.

Mr. JOHNSON thanked the people for their welcome. He said he had tried to protect the Constitution; all he asked was a fair examination of his record. He intended to devote the remainder of his life as a private citizen to the vindication of his official life and native State from the obloquy cast upon them. His back, though bent, had not been broken by the storm which had nearly wrecked the Ship of State. Since he had seen in the papers his own obituary he supposed he might be regarded as one risen from the dead, and he thought one coming from the grave would be believed. The Government is divided into three parts, and each department is confined to its sphere. I tell you, as one speaking from the dead, there is danger in the Government, and that danger is in the Legislative Department. The Executive branch cannot make laws, neither can the Judiciary; but the Legislative branch, under the pretence of making laws, can trample upon the liberties of the people. Yes, a despotic Congress can go on until it takes away the liberties of the people; but I feel that I stood as a breakwater to the Government, and arrested its progress for a time. The time has come to talk about the first principles of the Government. Take away the restraints which have held back Congress, and one branch of the Government will wipe out the other two. Let me tell you here that a wise and good Prince is infinitely better than a despotic, arbitrary Congress. Look at the acts of Congress and see how they are like the acts of Great Britain toward the Colonies in the early days of this country. Look at one condition, the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, and when a citizen appeals to the Supreme Court, Congress takes from him the right of appeal and deprives him of his liberty. He alluded to the charge of treason to party, and asked when he had been false? He then took up the accusation about his being Moses, and asked if it was not he who freed the negroes in Tennessee? Freedom is only liberty to work. It is not to build up a miserable lazaroni to be supported by the Government. I have never deceived the white men or black men. Let me say to you as I said to my old servant when I came back: "TOM, the only difference between us is that I freed you four years ago, and I was only emancipated on the 4th of March; so you see I am addressing you as a freedman." As an evidence of his loyalty, he showed a paper signed by Governor BROWNLOW, acknowledging the receipt of $1,500 to help establish a loyal Press in Knoxville. He told his hearers that they were all slaves to bondholders, who never shed a drop of blood. I would to God that the Government had not the credit to borrow a dollar to carry on war. Thank God my honors have not been gained through blood. The wounded soldiers cannot attribute their wounds to me. He called upon them to cling to his compass and stand by the Constitution.

He spoke about two hours, and was listened to with close attention. On retiring from the stand, he was heartily applauded, and at once surrounded by a group of old friends. In conversation he spoke of GRANT without reserve, characterizing him as a bundle of prejudices and his "gift enterprise Cabinet," as he called it. The people are heartily glad to see JOHNSON among them, and think he will succeed in overthrowing the dominant party in the State.

An Attempt to Murder a Lady at Cold Spring by a Jealous Man.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Saturday, April 3.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, as Miss MARY MONKS came out of church, she was attacked by a young man named CHARLES MERRICK, who had been refused permission to accompany her home. He placed a pistol to her breast, but his brother knowing his intention was in time to prevent the murder.

CHARLES ran away, and up to this time has not been heard from. Both the parties are of highly respectable family connections, and the affair has created much excitement.

ITALY.

Arrest of Alleged Conspirators.

FLORENCE, Saturday, April 3.

Conspiracies against the Government have been discovered at Naples and Ancona, and the ringleaders arrested.

SPAIN.

The Charges Against Minister Hale.

MADRID, Saturday, April 3.

The proceedings of the Constituent Cortes yesterday were very interesting. In reply to a question, FIGUEROLA, the Minister of the Finances, stated that he had no knowledge that Mr. HALE, the United States Minister, had ever introduced articles contraband of war under diplomatic privileges, as had been currently rumored. He promised, however, to inquire into the matter, and report the result to the Deputies.

The Press of the city comment on this story of Mr. HALE, and generally unfavorably to that gentleman.

TURKEY.

Splendid Reception of the Prince of Wales at Constantinople.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3.

Advices from Constantinople received to-day state that the Prince of Wales had arrived there, and was received by the Sultan with great splendor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy Shipment of Specie—The Cunard Line Receive the United States Mail Contract.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3.

The Royal mail steamship *Java*, Captain MACAULEY, which sailed from Liverpool for New-York to-day, took out £62,000 sterling in specie on American account.

The Cunard line will immediately proceed with the construction of two new fast steamers.

The contract for carrying the mails between Liverpool and New-York has finally been awarded to the Cunard line by the Post Office Department.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Comandatario, Armed and Equipped, Still at Sea—Surrender of a State Prisoner.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 3.

The *Prensa* yesterday said that the steamer *Comandatario*, which was captured by the Cubans, was supplied with coal, guns, ammunition, &c., off the Bahamas, and did not enter the harbor of Nassau at all.

A committee arrived here last evening from Matanzas for the purpose of demanding the person of an important State prisoner who had been sent here by the Governor of Matanzas. According to the Committee's request, the prisoner will be returned to the authorities of Matanzas for trial.

Sugar is quiet at previous prices. Exchange unchanged.

Colonel ZOLLER is organizing a battalion of free blacks for active service by permission of the Government. It is understood that more battalions will be organized shortly.

A skirmish took place between the insurgents and the Government troops while the latter were conveying provisions from Santa Cruz and Puerto Principe. The result is unknown.

The United States steamer *Contoocook* sailed unexpectedly to-day.

The *Voz de Cuba* approves of the organization of colored regiments, and adds that the colored people favor Spain, and have always repelled the offers made by the insurgents.

It is reported that the insurgents have destroyed a portion of the Sagua la Grande Railroad.

Arrest of Dr. Beranges at St. Thomas—The Dominicans Unwilling to Part with Their Territory.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 3.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 29th ult. state that Dr. BERANGES was conducted on board the Laguayra packet by the Police. BERANGES, though acknowledging that he was not an American citizen, stated that he had declared his first intention.

From Porto Rico advices to the 26th ult. have been received. The elections for members of the Spanish Cortes had been suspended until the cessation of the Cuban revolution.

The island was tranquil.

General SANZ, as a purely precautionary measure, was organizing a corps of volunteers.

Sugars were quiet.

Dates from Venezuela to the 21st ult. are received.

The country was generally tranquil, though outbreaks were expected.

St. Domingo advices to the 27th ult. are received.

The report that an American war steamer was coaling in the Bay of Samana, caused great excitement throughout the island. The Dominicans are very unwilling to part with their territory.

Hayti intelligence to the 25th is received.

Three hundred Haytien dollars were equivalent to one dollar gold. Gonaives would soon fall into the hands of the revolutionists.

Capt. NICHOLS, of the war steamer *Petion*, had retired from SALNAVE's service. The *Petion* was still blockading the port of Aux Cayes.

EVARISTO LAROCHE had gone to Washington as Ambassador.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Detention of Overland Mails—Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 3.

There is a general complaint in regard to the overland mails. Only one through mail has been received since March 12. Steptoe Marsh, between Salt Lake and Elko, is impassable. The mails from east and west are banked up on either side awaiting carriage across. The contractors insist, in carrying mails on the old route, although the distance is four times greater than between the termini of the railroads.

Flour tight; sales, for export, at $4 50@$5 50; best Oregon brands, $4 75@$5 25. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 65. Legal tenders, 77¾.

Mining shares during the week were active, the sales exceeding a million and a quarter dollars. Alpha 31, Belcher 13, Bullion 17, Chollar 131, Confidence 33, Crown Point 63, Empire Mill 60, Gould & Kurry 118, Hale and Norcross 66, Imperial 86, Kentuck 276, Accidental 25, Ophir 94, Overman 58, Savage 78, Sierra Nevada 50, Yellow Jacket 66.

Arrived, ship *Mary Hick*, from Callao.

Sailed, ship *Akbar*, for Hong Kong, with 5,600 barrels of flour.

There is a general complaint in regard to the

Large Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, April 3.

About 8 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the bracket manufactory of S. WHEAT, in the old Rochester House Block on Exchange-street. The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and soon the two upper stories were in flames. The firemen checked the fire, however, before the lower stories were damaged, except by water. The building is owned by Messrs. LAMBERTON & MACK, whose loss will be several thousand dollars; no insurance. It was occupied by Messrs. KINGSBURY and SEXTON, pattern-makers, who lose $1,000, no insurance; S. WHEAT, bracket manufacturer, loss $1,000, no insurance; ISAAC WIGHELL, boot and shoe store, loss $2,000, insured for $1,000; WAGNERS, BRYAN & CO., sash, blind and door manufacturers, loss $5,000, insured $3,000; OTIS & PARSONS, sash, door and blind manufacturers, loss $6,000, no insurance; L. GORDON & CO., lumber finishing mill, loss $5,000, no insurance; J. L. HARTMAN, carpenter shop, loss $800, no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CANADA.

The Hudson's Bay Company Accept the Imperial Offer for Compensation of Claims.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, April 3.

Information has reached the Hudson's Bay Company's officers in Montreal that at the meeting of shareholders, called to consider Lord GRANVILLE's proposal of compensation for their claims, the Company agreed to accept the Imperial offers. The Canadians are believed to be on their return home.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the month ending 31st March was $902,457; expenditures, $546,019.

The New-Orleans Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 3.

The Spring meeting over the Metairie Course commenced to-day with a large attendance, particularly a large number of ladies and prominent turfmen from abroad. The weather was fine, and the track in good condition.

The first race was a sweepstakes for two-year old, mile dash; $500 entrance, $100 forfeit; the Club to add $500. The following is a summary:

W. Cottrill's ch. c. Cottrill, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G.	1
J. J. O'Fallon's br. f. Alta Vela, by Vandal, dam imp. Filagree, by Stockwell	2
D. A. Wilson's g. c. Jeff. Jennings, by Lightning, dam Becky Bee	3
W. Cottrill's ch. f. Carrie P., by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward	dr.

Time—1:51.

The second race for the Metairie Sweepstakes for all ages, two mile heats, $1,000 entrance, the club to add $1,000.

SUMMARY.

Plantagenet	2	1	1
Gilroy	1	2	2
Bayonet	Distanced		
Chalmette	Distanced		

Time—3:41¼, 3:50 and 4:02¾.

Bayonet came in ahead on the first heat, but fouled *Gilroy* on the home stretch, and was ruled distanced in consequence.

Mayoralty Election in Louisville—Great Fire at Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 3.

J. H. BUNCE, the Independent Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day over JOHN G. BAXTER, the regular Democratic nominee.

Last night the four-story brick bonded warehouse of GEMESBERRY & CO., at Frankfort, Ky., was destroyed by fire, together with 3,500 barrels of whisky stored therein. Loss, $350,000.

Death of an Opium-Eater at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Saturday, April 3.

Mr. B. F. SEWARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a patient of the Inebriate Asylum, who has been a habitual opium-eater, took an over dose of laudanum on Thursday, from the effects of which he died. The Coroner's jury last evening declared that he was deranged and took the laudanum for the purpose of self-destruction. Mr. SEWARD belonged to a distinguished family.

Conviction of the Murderer of Major Lockman at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, April 3.

The Criminal Court of this county has been engaged for the last three days on the case of LEROY COLTON, charged with the murder of Major LOCKMAN in January last. The case was submitted to the jury at 5 P. M. yesterday, and a verdict rendered this morning of murder in the first degree. The case of HENRY COLTON, as accessory, will come up on Wednesday next.

Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 3.

The Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals at Albany for April 5, 1869, comprises Nos. 142, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 42, 124, 121, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161. There will be no further day calendar.

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Act Not Yet Signed by the President—Another Batch of Nominations Sent to the Senate—Congress to Adjourn on the 10th of April.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Tenure-of-Office act had not been signed up to 4 P. M. to-day, although the President's remarks to persons who have approached him on the subject leave no doubt that he will do so. The subject is still the current topic of street and Congressional talk, but is losing its interest by the more absorbing topic of the comment of nominations.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Another list of nearly sixty nominations was sent to the Senate to-day, more than half being Territorial appointments, including Governors for Dakota, Wyoming, New-Mexico, Arizona and Washington; also Secretaries for the same, including Montana, Colorado and Utah, with Judges, Marshals, Attorneys, &c. There was some surprise manifested that Ex-Congressman ASHLEY, whose name was understood to be agreed upon yesterday in the Cabinet for Governor of Montana, was not sent in. The reasons therefor have not transpired. There has been a great scramble for these appointments; and, while there are a great many disappointed people, yet the appointments, as a whole, are very generally commended. Mr. W. SCRIBNER, appointed Secretary of Montana, is a deserving young soldier, who fought gallantly through the war in one of the Wisconsin regiments, and has since made a good record in Montana.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The adjournment of Congress is all but decided upon. The resolution of the House to adjourn on the 6th inst. was considered in the Senate to-day, and after some debate it was agreed to postpone the adjournment until the 10th, or a week from to-day. It is more than probable that the House will concur in the resolution, so that unless any unforeseen contingency should arise requiring legislation, the first session of the Forty-first Congress will expire on that day.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The resolution which was introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings a few days ago, relative to a Summer residence for the President, will probably result in the selection of the Soldiers' Home in the vicinity of this city for that purpose.

SENATOR SPRAGUE.

Senator SPRAGUE made a personal explanation in the Senate to-day which will be found in full in other dispatches. SPRAGUE's manner has hitherto been very timid, but to-day he appeared confident, if not bold. He addressed himself more to the reporters' and the other galleries than to the Vice-President, and read his speech.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The nomination of General LONGSTREET to be Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans came up again to-day in Executive Session, and after an hour's debate he was confirmed by a vote of 25 to 10. Only about one-half the Senate was present, nearly twenty-four Senators being paired on the question.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTIONS.

It is announced this evening that Mrs. GRANT will hold public receptions at the Executive Mansion on every Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock. The first reception will be held on Tuesday next.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The resolution of the House allowing the Union Pacific Railroad Company to establish their main office and hold their annual election of officers outside of New-York City, was reported from the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee to-day with some unimportant amendment. The subject was considered for only a few minutes, and the merits of the question were not touched. Senator STEWART rose with evident intention of making a long speech, and a motion for an Executive Session prevailed.

GENERAL A. S. WEBB.

General A. S. WEBB, who has been assigned to command the First Military District, until the arrival of General CANBY, is the son of General JAMES WATSON WEBB, our present Minister in Brazil. He is a graduate of West Point, and was a Lieutenant of artillery at the breaking out of the rebellion. He served in various capacities during the war and was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. He was Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac and Chief of Staff of General MEADE's command.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major-General EDWD. HATCH, Colonel Ninth United States Cavalry, has been relieved from duty by the Secretary of War in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and ordered to join his regiment in Texas, with permission to delay his departure till May 1.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations have been sent in:

To be Consuls—O. M. Long, Consul at Panama; Horace Houghton, Consul at Lahaina; William Stedman, Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

To be Secretaries of Territories—T. M. Wilkins, Dakotah; Edward L. Perkins, New-Mexico; James Scott, Washington; W. S. Scribner, Montana; Coles Bashford, Arizona; Frank Hall, Colorado; Edw. M. Lee, Wyoming; S. A. Mann, Utah.

To be Governors of Territories—A. P. K. Safford, Arizona; Jno. A. Campbell, Wyoming; Charles C. Crowe, New-Mexico; John A. Burbank, Dakotah; Alban Flanders, Washington.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—Samuel F. Miller, Nineteenth District of New-York; Horace Jenkins, Jr., Florida; Robert Williams, Third District of Ohio; Charles M. Merrick, Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania; Thos. E. Grissell, Fifth District of Ohio; W. H. Barnes, First District of Pennsylvania; Henry L. Dusind, Twenty-third District of New-York; Pinckney Rollins, Seventh District of North Carolina.

To be Assessors—George L. Clark, Sixteenth District of New-York; R. Holland Duell, Twenty-third District of New-York; Warren F. Myers, Nevada; J. M. Bowan, Seventh District of North Carolina; Franklin Blades, Seventh District of Illinois; Napoleon Underwood, Second District of Louisiana.

To be Marshals—Jno. Ely, Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Alex. Murdoch, Western Pennsylvania; Eli H. Murray, Kentucky; Laban H. Litchfield, Dakotah; Wm. H. Moulton, Idaho; Church Howe, Wyoming.

Postmasters—N. G. Gill, at Holly Springs, Mississippi; Wm. Wilkinson at Romeo, Michigan; Pietro Cuneo at Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Erwin Heath at Oakosh, Wisconsin; Geo. A. Hobbs at Genesee, Illinois; Jno. M. Moore at Plymouth, Indiana; Isaac E. Julian at Richmond, Indiana; Alvan Ramey at Crawfordsville, Indiana; Jno. L. Miller at Lafayette, Indiana; Silas H. Connes at Helena, Montana; A. J. Smith at St. Louis, Missouri; Chas. W. Lowell at New-Orleans, Louisiana.

Joseph M. Carey to be United States Attorney for Wyoming.

Jno. H. Howe to be Chief Justice Supreme Court, Wyoming.

Jno. W. Kingman and Wm. J. Jones to be Associate Justices, Wyoming.

George W. French to be Chief Justice, Dakotah.

Jefferson Kidder to be Associate Justice, Dakotah.

TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee held a long and interesting session this morning, at which the Texas question first came up for discussion, and General DAVIS made a speech in opposition to the Constitution proposed by the late convention, and in favor of a division of the State. Ex-Governor A. J. HAMILTON was present, and put many interrogatories to the Speaker, which called forth animated replies. The Virginia question was then taken up, and a mixed commission of about twenty Republicans and Conservatives appeared, two of whom, Messrs. MCKENZIE, of Alexandria, and GRESHAM, of Richmond, made earnest appeals for the passage of a bill allowing the submission of the Constitution to a vote of the people on the terms agreed upon at the last session of the Senate, namely—allowing the disfranchising clause to be voted on separately. It is understood that the committee will report in favor of postponing the election in Texas, deferring action in the case of Virginia until the next session.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TEXAS.

Texans in large numbers were before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. General DAVIS spoke in favor of a division of the State, but admitted that it is impossible at the present session of Congress. He opposed voting upon the new Constitution in July because of the lawlessness and crime in Texas. He denied that there had been any diminution of crime or favorable change in political sentiment since President GRANT's election. He approved of what there is in the Texas Constitution, but opposed it for the reason that large numbers were not disfranchised. The Committee put many questions to General DAVIS, and General BUTLER announced the arguments on the Texas case closed.

A VIRGINIA DELEGATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Virginia delegation of twenty-five prominent citizens from Richmond, with LEWIS MCKENZIE, Esq., of Alexandria, at their head, called upon President GRANT this afternoon to urge an election in that State on the New Constitution and for State officers. The delegation desired the recommendation of the President to Congress to strike out from the Constitution the test oath, the State disfranchising clause and the county election feature, which were the only objections held against that document. The President expressed deep interest in the restoration of the State to the Union, and intimated he would do what he could to consummate that object.

COMMODORE JENKINS.

Commodore THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for many years, having resigned the position, has been ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, in place of Rear-Admiral A. A. HARWOOD, detached.

RECEIPTS OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $495,500.

SHIPMENTS.

To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	$100,000
To National Banks	195,308

The following amounts are held in trust for national banks:

As Security for Circulating Notes	$342,740,200
For Public Deposits	32,428,350
National Bank currency issued during the week	126,860
Total to date	312,597,756
Mutilated bills returned	12,727,535
Notes of Insolvent Banks redeemed	1,058,398
Actual circulation at this date	299,811,833
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	574,780

The following are the Custom receipts from March 22 to March 31, inclusive:

Boston	$652,131
New-York	4,220,200
Philadelphia	409,874
Baltimore, to March 27	70,735
San Francisco, March 1 to 6	210,861

THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY SWORN IN.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, the new Register of the Treasury, was sworn in to-day and assumed the duties of his office.

THE BILL TO AMEND THE TAX LAW.

In the Senate Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to amend the Supplementary Tax law of July, 1868, with amendments. The sections relating to tobacco are stricken out, and the bill otherwise materially changed so as to read as follows:

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868." *Be it enacted, &c.*, That an act entitled an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July 20, 1868, be amended as follows, to wit: That section 8 be amended so that in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus erected prior to the 20th of July, 1868, on a tract or land held under lease or other evidence of title less than fee simple, which was not required by the laws of the State to be recorded in order to be valid at the time of its execution, or in any case where the title is in litigation or where the owner is possessed of the fee, but encumbered with a mortgage executed and duly recorded, prior to the said 20th of July, 1868, and not due, or where the fee is held by a *femme covert*, minor person of unsound mind or other person incapable of giving consent as required by said act, a bond may be taken, as provided for in said section, for a distillery erected on land, the lease or other evidence of title to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act.

That section 19 be so amended that, in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than one hundred gallons in twenty-four hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand, and without the use of steam, sixty gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain.

That section 56 be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until June 30, 1869, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallon deposited and bonded in warehouse, at the rate of one per cent. for each month after the 20th of April, 1869, and until withdrawn; and any distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouse after the 30th of June, 1869, shall be forfeited to the United States, and disposed of as provided in said section.

That section 59 be amended so that on and after May, 1869, every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation, from mash, wort or wash, through continuous closed vessels and pipes, until the manufacture thereof is complete, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer, who has in his possession any still or leach tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who, without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits, shall by mixing such spirits, wine or other liquor with any materials, manufacture any spurious imitation, or compound liquors for sale under the name of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials or wine bitters, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier, and as being engaged in the business of rectifying, and so much of the acts to which this is an amendment as relates to compounders of liquors and as is inconsistent with provisions of the section hereby amended, be and the same is hereby repealed. And said section 59 is further amended as follows: Strike out the fourth paragraph thereof relating to retail detailers, and the fifth paragraph to and including the words "shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Retail dealers in liquors shall pay $25, every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors in quantities less than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors. Wholesale dealers shall pay $100. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors, in quantities of not less than five gallons, at the same time shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer. Dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000 shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of one dollar for every hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000, and on every thousand dollars of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same rate as wholesale dealers; and such excess shall be returned, assessed and paid in the same manner required of wholesale dealers; but no distiller or brewer who has paid his special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production at the place of manufacture in the original casks or packages to which the two stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer on account of such sales."

"That section 67 be amended so as to require that hereafter all special revenue stamps for the payment of tax on tobacco and snuff, in packages of one pound or more in weight, shall be numbered in continued series for each collection district, and shall have a blank space for the date and written signature of the Collector to whom they may be furnished, who shall date and sign the same, and a registry shall be kept of the amounts and the numbers of the stamps furnished to any Collector; and manufacturers or other persons authorized by said section to purchase stamps shall purchase only of Collectors within their respective districts.

That section 88 be amended so that either the proprietor's name or the name of the manufacturer shall be printed on the label for citizens, provided for in said section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section 155 of the act to provide an internal revenue and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the ninth section of the act of July 13, 1866, be further amended by adding thereto the following: "And the fact that any adhesive stamps so bought, sold, offered for sale, used or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the canceling, or defacing marks thereon, shall be *prima facie* proof that such stamps have been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some vellum, parchment, paper, instrument or writing charged with taxes imposed by law in violation of the provisions of this section."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 3.

Mr. COLE introduced a joint resolution making San Diego, Cal., a port of delivery, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. MORRILL objected, and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPEAL OF THE ONLY LAW IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent the importation of certain persons into States where, by the laws thereof, their importation is prohibited. This bill, he said, was designed to repeal the only law relating to slavery remaining upon the statute books of the United States, and as it had been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee and passed by the Senate at the last session, he hoped there would be no opposition to its immediate consideration.

Mr. DAVIS objected, and the bill was laid on the table.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill more clearly defining the meaning of the law making eight hours a day's work for mechanics and laborers in the service of the United States. Adopted.

ST. CROIX LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the bill to extend the time for the construction of a railroad from the St. Croix Lake to Bayfield on Lake Superior, was taken up. The pending motion was that of Mr. MORRILL, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

Messrs. CONKLING and SCOTT supported the motion on the ground that there were objections to the bill which could not be fully or fairly considered at this session.

Messrs. HOWE and CARPENTER opposed it. The motion was lost.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business was postponed for three-quarters of an hour, during which some amendments of the bill were made and it was passed—yeas 25, nays 14.

THE DAY OF ADJOURNMENT AGREED UPON.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the House resolution fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress was then taken up.

The amendment striking out the 6th of April and substituting the 15th was voted down almost unanimously.

The question was then taken on the pending motion of Mr. HAMLIN to strike out the 6th and insert Saturday, the 10th.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not vote to fix any day for adjournment until Congress should at least have disposed of the pending amendments to the Tax law and the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. THAYER again urged the necessity of fixing the *status* of Georgia before adjourning.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend the amendment by striking out the 10th and inserting Tuesday, the 13th. Lost—yeas 20, nays 29.

The amendment of Mr. HAMLIN, fixing the 10th as the day for adjournment, was then agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted—yeas 35, nays 19.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MR. SPRAGUE.

Mr. SPRAGUE then rose and said: Mr. President—I rise to a personal explanation. The people of the United States will suspend their judgment on all newspaper articles bearing on me to my disadvantage. The telegraphic summary of my recent speech, as well as the report in the *Globe*, has some material errors. They may be assured that my words and courage do not rest on wine, or whisky, or any other stimulant, but upon knowledge of the shrinkage of property, and the loss of virtue going on around me. My great anxiety is to effect a cure now. The remedy is now accessible; a year hence it may be beyond our reach. My leading idea is to correct a condition of things of which the following is perhaps an aggravated case, but it is a substantial illustration of the condition throughout the country: A man in Washington has $20,000 loaned out in sums of $50 to the poor at 10 per cent. per month, and secured by chattel mortgage. When the victim is exhausted demand for payment is made, and in default of payment the property is sold for one-fourth to one half its value. The plan to correct this is to place within the reach of every man of energy and industry capital at a low rate of interest, upon which he can labor and make profits. This is the one I have in view, and is substantially the one in use in England, Belgium, Holland and France, the most prosperous States of modern times; and to exclude the plan we have adopted, which is best exhibited by States like Spain, Mexico and the South American States. I call your attention to a State in the American Union (Kentucky) which has adopted a system similar to that I have advocated. Kentucky, it may be remembered, is the most prosperous farming State in the country. The general purpose is to restore to the market, for the use of the people, all the capital in the country, in contradistinction to the method now in use of keeping the same out of the reach of the people, and in localized and centralized situations. This is to be effected by the Treasury of the United States, which is to be first made strong in means, and then use that strength on the market to unlock and distribute hoarded capital. The present danger, in my judgment, is greater than when the rebels fired on Sumter and moved on Washington. I utter no words that are not deeply considered. In the multiplicity of the thoughts which crowd upon me, my time is too completely absorbed to place them satisfactorily even to myself. A speech that is whole in itself and requires to be read in full before the point in it can be understood, in my judgment, does not meet the case. I desired to make each paragraph understood and mean something; hence my words and meaning may not have been fully understood by the reporter. I made no attacks on individual Senators prior to attacks on me. I wage war on the legislative and executive power as exercised by this body, and on the disastrous results of its action. If there is any one here or elsewhere who attacks me, I shall move on the enemy's works to the best of my ability. Following out this idea, I shall undoubtedly antagonize myself to those who have been favorites with the people, as was the case in my last remarks before the Senate, and on which some part of the Press has commented adversely. But let it be so; I will not longer sit and hear incorrect statements concerning our condition—our drifting condition—come from whence they may. To cure an evil we must know its character and not mistake it. Let those who think I am crazed study as I have done for three years past; let them examine without prejudice, patiently as I have done, into our exact situation. Ask those around me if there be any substantial difference between the opinions I now avow and those I have heretofore indicated. My present work is to show the plan that will remedy our evils. This will take time and investigation. It is clear as the noonday sun to my own mind; but to prove logically and with satisfactory reasons is the work to be accomplished now. The demand for my several speeches will be speedily met. I have had no one, nor have I had time myself to write a word in answer to the multitude of letters I have received, but I shall send my speeches into every city and town, and on them I stand. The position I have taken would have availed nothing if taken heretofore. The necessities of the people compel them to throw off the influences which have heretofore controlled them. That their action may not have been too long delayed to effect a wholesome cure, is the wish of the speaker, who is under no obligation to a living person for what he is. He is for nothing now except as heretofore indicated, but the opportunity to serve his day and his generation.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The unfinished business of yesterday—the House joint resolution to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up. Some amendments were offered and ordered to be printed, when, without action upon the resolution, the Senate at 2:45 o'clock went into Executive session, and after a short time adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The resolution reported by Mr. CAKE, from the Committee on Printing, rescinding the orders for printing the Treasury accounts and the evidence in the Busteed impeachment, the Alaska case and the Overland Mail Contract case, came up as the first business in order, the question being on the motion to lay on the table.

The resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. CAKE then modified it so that the rescinding order shall apply only to the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States.

After considerable discussion, the resolution as modified was adopted.

TESTIMONY IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to allow parties charged in criminal cases in United States Courts to be witnesses at their own request and not otherwise. Also, allowing wives and husbands to be witnesses for or against each other, except as to private conversations between themselves, being the bill introduced by Mr. POLAND, which was recommitted.

THE MISCELLANEOUS DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CULLOM in the chair, on the Miscellaneous Deficiency bill. The total sum appropriated in it is $2,588,851, including the following items: For the Treasury Department—Salaries, incidental expenses, &c., $85,000; salaries and expenses of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, $2,000,000; Post Office Department—Temporary clerks for the defalcation of E. B. OLMSTEAD & Co., $47,500; House of Representatives—Miscellaneous, $84,500; War Department—For premiums to architects, $6,000. The foregoing items are for deficiencies in the present fiscal year. The following items are for deficiencies for the next fiscal year: Treasury Department—Temporary clerks, $120,000; Office of First Comptroller—Clerks, $45,000; Office of Second Comptroller—Clerks, $35,000; Office of First Auditor—Clerks, $6,000; Office of Second Auditor—Clerks, $120,000; House of Representatives—Clerks, $2,664; Territorial expenses, $8,730.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, explained the bill and the reasons for it, and appealed to members not to load it down with amendments.

Mr. BROOKS called attention to the remark made by Mr. DAWES that the bill called for only $2,500,000, a sum which a few years ago would have, in such a bill, attracted the attention of the House and the country.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, explained the item of $2,000,000 for the expenses of the Internal Revenue Department by stating that the Committee on Appropriations of the last House had been led into a mistake in reporting $6,000,000 for that service, when it should have reported $8,000,000.

Mr. KELSEY, another member of the Committee on Appropriations, also entered into a brief explanation of the bill, and a vindication of the Committee of the last House.

Mr. DAWES, in reply to a question asked by Mr. MAYNARD, said the system of hydrostatic press printing which had been carried on in the Treasury and which had cost the Government millions of dollars, was to be abandoned, and the work was hereafter to be done on roller presses, under control of the Treasury Department, but not in the Treasury building, which was to be exclusively devoted to its legitimate use.

Mr. LAWRENCE called attention to the fact that the number of employes authorized in the various Departments in Washington was 1,785, whereas, the number actually employed was 2,780. He thought there should be a reorganization of the Treasury Department, and the number of employes distinctly defined.

Mr. DAWES explained the necessity of giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power to employ such temporary clerks for special duty and on extra occasions as the necessities of the service required.

Mr. COBURN moved to strike out the item of $2,000,000 for the Internal Revenue service. He thought the clause was too uncertain and too indefinite.

Mr. DAWES explained that the collection of internal revenue had been found to cost $8,000,000 a year. The first appropriation, three years ago, had been for $10,000,000. That had left a surplus of $2,000,000. The next year an appropriation of $6,000,000 had been made, leaving with the surplus $8,000,000 available. Last year the Committee had followed the language of the preceding appropriation for $6,000,000 instead of $8,000,000. It was necessary, therefore, to supply what was simply an oversight.

The amendment offered by Mr. COBURN was rejected.

Mr. WHEELER moved an appropriation of $37,500 for the completion of the Custom-house at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and argued in support of it.

Mr. DAWES explained that the Committee on Appropriations has passed adversely upon the proposition to enter into the subject of public works at the present time, and therefore opposed the amendment.

Mr. WELKER stated that at the last session a fair distribution of appropriations was given to the Ogdensburg Custom-house.

The amendment was rejected.

Various amendments in reference to the compensation and appointment of clerks, &c., were offered and agreed to.

Mr. WHEELER offered an amendment, appropriating $250,000 for the printing of debates of Congress at the Government printing office.

Mr. GARFIELD made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, there being no law for printing the debates at the Government printing office.

Mr. MAYNARD—There is no law against it.

Mr. GARFIELD—There is no law for it.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and the amendment was not entertained.

The Committee then, at 4:30 o'clock, rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The several amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

INDIGNITIES TO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN IN CUBA.

Mr. BANKS presented a memorial of JOSE M. CASANOVA, a citizen of the United States, setting forth the indignities received by himself and brother from the Spanish Government of Cuba, and asking the interposition of the Government in their behalf. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE DAY OF ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the concurrent resolution for final adjournment was taken from the Speaker's table, and the Senate amendment fixing Saturday, the 10th, the time for adjournment was concurred in.

TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Census Committee, reported a bill to provide for the taking of the ninth and subsequent census. Without taking action on it, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BLACKSTONE TRAGEDY.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest in Philadelphia—The Verdict.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, April 3.

Yesterday, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the investigation into the BLACKSTONE tragedy was resumed before Coroner DANIELS. The following evidence was given:

A. C. Funston, sworn—Resides at No. 1,844 Sepviva-street; I last saw Mr. Blackstone at half-past six on Saturday night preceding his death; the next that I saw of him was at the undertaker's; of late Mr. Blackstone seemed depressed and dispirited; I cannot account for it; when money got tight with us, and we were obliged to give our notes, he got much worried; he was of a nervous disposition, but I had no suspicion of his insanity; I worked in the third story, making frames; lately, when I was working at my frames, Mr. Blackstone frequently followed me into the room and sat staring wildly at me, with a hammer or heavy chisel in his hand; I have since learned that on Monday morning last he waited for me at the corner of Seventh and Market streets; when I heard that a man named Blackstone had drowned himself, I went to the Station-house and identified the coat; I then considered how I should broach the subject to his family, and as I was doing this I received the following dispatch:

MADISON, Conn., March 29.

To Funston & Blackstone, No. 912 Market-street:

We have a letter from James that he has killed his wife and children. Will somebody inform us immediately! SARAH LEE.

I then got two friends and we went to the house; we rang the bell but could not get in; we inquired next door if Mr. or Mrs. Blackstone were at home; the lady said that she thought that they must be out; she said that she had not seen them since Sunday, but that about six o'clock on Monday morning she heard a noise in the kitchen, something like chopping wood or moving tubs; then we went and got a policeman; I stood at the front door and the officer went in by the back window.

Wm. McMurray, No. 317 Judson-street, testified: About six o'clock on Monday morning heard a noise in Blackstone's kitchen; my wife supposed that Mrs. Blackstone was getting up tubs to do washing; then we heard a chopping noise, as if with a hatchet, and supposed that they were chopping wood; a few nights before, Mr. Blackstone was in my house a short time; he then appeared to be troubled; while with him in the cars last week he said that there was something wrong with his bookkeeper, but requested me to say nothing about it; on Sunday I was talking to him over the fence; he was sitting with his head down; the children were playing about the yard; his wife said, "James, why don't you speak?" and he said a few words in reply; I never knew any disagreement to occur in the family; Mrs. Blackstone remarked to my wife last week that when she was married she loved her husband, and now she loved him more every day; I left home about half-past six o'clock on Monday morning; a man residing opposite told me that he saw Blackstone go out soon after I left.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh testified that he had examined the clothing of Blackstone; he could discover no blood; if any had been there it had probably been washed off by the water; the clothes were covered with mud; Blackstone had a distressed looking countenance, more so than witness had ever seen on a drowned person.

This closed the evidence. The verdict of the jury was:

"That the said ISABELLA BLACKSTONE, LEE BLACKSTONE and CATHARINE BLACKSTONE came to their death from violence (blows on the head and wounds of the throat) at the hands of JAMES L. BLACKSTONE, the husband and father, while laboring under temporary insanity, on Monday, March 29, 1869, at No. 315 Judson-street, and that the said JAMES L. BLACKSTONE came to his death by suicide by drowning, at Chestnut-street wharf, while laboring under temporary insanity."

Impressive Funeral Ceremonies at Madison, Connecticut—Burial of Mr. Blackstone, his Wife and Two Children—Additional Particulars of the Tragedy.

From the New-Haven Palladium, April 2.

In the quiet village of Madison—under the over-arching branches of its majestic trees and beneath the shadow of a clouded sky—was yesterday enacted the closing scene in a terrible tragedy. It was in a small parlor in a pleasant cottage on the principal street of the village, that the bodies of the dead were lain prior to their removal to the church and thence to the cemetery, where they were hidden forever from the sight of all who loved them no less in death than they had loved them in life.

They were all there. The father and husband, whose hand had done this fearful work of death, was there, looking more like one who was taking a short slumber than like one who was the principal actor in such a horrible tragedy as that to which his cold and pallid hands bore testimony, and of which the beautiful faces lying by his side were the silent witnesses. The face of the man looked wonderfully natural. Its life-color was retained, and a peaceful, quiet expression rested on the motionless lips. It was a painful expression, however—painful because it made one wonder that such a face and such kindly lips could belong to him who had brought death to a Christian wife and mother, and sent two sweet children into another world. On his left cheek rested an *immortelle*.

The little boy was placed in a coffin beside his father. Two blood-red scars upon his upper and lower lips were all that told the sad story of his violent death. It was a sweet face which looked heavenward out of the next coffin. No marks were visible to indicate the terrible blows which the father's hand had dealt it, and the little fragile thing reposed in its resting-place as if sleep had suddenly overtaken it and soothed it into a most peaceful slumber. It was one of the "three angels" which the unhappy father had so fearfully sent to their account. With features wondrously composed, in the next coffin lay the form of the wife and mother. The flowers which were scattered over the silent form were eloquently typical of the purity of that life which had been so tragically taken.

At 2 o'clock the funeral procession moved down the street. Three hearses bore the bodies to the Congregational Church, where the obsequies were to be solemnized, and as they passed along the quiet street they were followed by a long train of mourners, many in carriages and many on foot. The following persons walked as pall-bearers beside the remains of Mr. and Mrs. BLACKSTONE: Henry Fowler, Leverett Russell, James Russell, Rodolphus Bartholomew, James Lay, J. S. Fowler, Deacon Linsley, E. Davis and Timothy Palmer, all of Bradford; W. B. Crampton, William C. Minor and Richard Meigs, of Madison.

The other pall-bearers were all from Madison, and were as follows: Willie Crampton, Clifford Wilcox, Myron Hull, George Bradley, Edward Kelsey, Charles Bushnell, Gilbert Waste and Leverett W. Buell.

The mournful procession was headed by Rev. J. A. GALLUP, of Madison, and Rev. WILLIAM LEE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a cousin of Mrs. BLACKSTONE. The coffins were carried into the church and placed immediately in front of the pulpit, while the relatives of the deceased occupied seats the nearest to them. The white-haired father and anguish-stricken mother of their dead daughter, and the venerable father of the deceased husband, were there, bowed down by the weight of such sorrow which but few experience in this world. Every seat in the church was occupied, and many persons were obliged to stand during the impressive services of the mournful occasion.

As the coffins were borne up the aisle the choir, with subdued voices, chanted a dirge, after which Rev. Mr. GALLUP, pastor of the Church, read a series of Scriptural selections with special appropriateness to the sad event of the hour. This was followed by a prayer in which the pastor invoked God's blessing on those who were so suddenly called to mourn over so great a bereavement. The hymn "Wait, oh my soul, thy Maker's will," was then sung by the choir. The funeral sermon was then preached by Rev. Mr. GALLUP, who took for his text the following: "Teach us what we shall say unto Him; for we cannot order our speech by reason of darkness."—Job xxxvii., 19.

Prayer followed the sermon, after which the vast congregation passed up the aisle and were permitted to look for the last time at the faces of the dead. The bodies were then borne to the West Cemetery, where they were deposited in one large grave, side by side. The services here were brief, and consisted of the reading of the Scriptures—the beautiful burial service—by Rev. Mr. GALLUP, an address by Rev. Mr. LEE, the singing of a hymn by the choir and a prayer by Deacon BUSHNELL. These solemn ceremonies over, the multitude dispersed. The funeral was the largest ever known in Madison, hundreds of persons being present from Branford, Clinton, and other adjoining towns, and also from this city.

There are some particulars in regard to this terrible tragedy which have heretofore not been published, and which it seems proper to mention here. In addition to the letter which Captain LEE, the father-in-law of Mr. BLACKSTONE, received from his daughter's husband on Tuesday, an express package was received containing $1,500 in money. The letter was never correctly printed. It read as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, —, 186—.

DEAR FATHER: I send you all I have to-day. I have killed my three angels, but they are angels now.

JAMES.

The handwriting indicated, at the close, great nervous excitement in him who penned it, and as it was on a slip of telegraph message paper, it is believed that BLACKSTONE first wrote it with the intention of telegraphing it, but realizing the fact that it would cause his arrest, he mailed the message and at once proceeded to the river, which was between four and five miles distant, and there brought the fearful work of death to its tragic conclusion. Mr. SAMUEL R. CRAMPTON, of Madison, who went on to Philadelphia after the bodies, states that a lady living next door to Mr. BLACKSTONE's residence in Philadelphia, noticed on Sunday last, that Mrs. BLACKSTONE was laboring under some great mental excitement. She was seen at a window hugging and caressing her little girl, and from something which she had said this neighbor was led to believe that Mrs. BLACKSTONE desired to make a confidant of her. This unusual manifestation was remarked, and when the horrible tragedy was discovered the neighbor regretted exceedingly that she had not called on Mrs. BLACKSTONE to ascertain the cause of her mental anxiety.

It is said that Mr. BLACKSTONE, during his residence in Philadelphia, made many friends who were warmly attached to him. On Friday last he was first observed to act very strangely, but no one of his friends thought him insane. The news of the horror took them entirely by surprise, and many of them could not believe it until they had witnessed the result of the insane man's bloody work.

It seldom becomes the duty of the journalist to chronicle such a fearful record. Let us hope that it may never be his lot to do so again.

WM. CONNERS, aged 38, fell off the pier at the foot of Chambers-street, and was rescued with great difficulty.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE PROBLEM.

Her life is all one neutral tint;
A cold and quiet gray;
No thunder-cloud nor sunbeam glint
Darkens or cheers her way;
No great events their shadows cast
Across her Present or her Past.

From year to year she patient sips
The tasteless cup of life;
No annals e'en escape her lips
Of blighting care or strife;
And rarely from them falls one word
That would be worthy to record.

She is not old—she is not young—
She works from day to day,
For cares for those she dwells among,
And hers—the neighbors say—
A nature neither warm nor cold,
Too soft to carve—too hard to mold.

And yet her face has saddening power,
I seek the cause in vain—
As sometimes, at the twilight hour,
A misty, treeless plain,
With drearier feelings fills the heart,
Than scenes of strife or storm impart.

Kingdoms might fall, and empires quake,
Nations rejoice and groan,
And in her breast no interest wake,
Yet surely I have known
A sound, a scent, a trifling thing,
Search out some memory's hidden spring;

When, slowly rising to her eye,
I see a faint light glow,
And then—I know not how or why—
It must be long ago—
By that pale gleam I read the cost
Of a life's welfare staked and lost!

—*Chambers' Magazine.*

BARRING OUT.*

A REBELLION IN AN IRISH COLLEGE.

It is remarkable how the introduction of one vicious boy into a school,—conducted as this was, upon somewhat republican principles,—can change the whole current and tone of thought of boys not originally ill-disposed. We were a wild lot, it is true; but, though we adhered rigidly to our rights, our code of honor was also strictly enforced. I had risen in a few years, by regular gradation, from the first to the fourth form, when, unfortunately, a new boy came to the school, who, had he been a Fenian or a Ribbonman, would have set the whole side of a country in a flame. He was an idle, bad, good-for-nothing boy; and, having been severely flogged more than once for his lessons, (flogging was the order of the day if a boy failed in his task at the College of Armagh,) he conceived a real hatred for the doctor, whom he looked upon, and endeavored to set forth among us, as a tyrant and persecutor, whose aim and object was to injure and ill-treat the boys. He so far succeeded in establishing these sentiments against the really kind-hearted doctor that a series of annoyances of the most vexatious and perplexing character was planned and set on foot to annoy him. The boys at Armagh had long had a fancy for dabbling in gunpowder experiments, and, upon more than one occasion had scorched the skins off their own faces, and nearly blown the roof off the house by accidental explosions which took place during the manufacture of their fireworks.

The new boy resolved to turn this fanciful peculiarity to the detriment and annoyance of the authorities. One of his contrivances was to make up small parcels of gunpowder, wrapped tightly in numerous folds of brown paper. These he placed at the back of the fire, among the coals which had been recently heaped on the grate, but which had not yet ignited. This performance he effected in play-hours, just as school was about to open; and explosion after explosion; to the amazement of all the assistants, was, of course, the result. This he called "blowing up the ushers," as the assistant teachers were then called; and he generally so contrived it that the explosion should take place just as the usher had gone to warm himself at the fire. Hitherto, however, he had confined his practice to the assistants; but having been soundly flogged by the doctor for some piece of mischief or idleness, he intimated confidentially to some of the choice spirits whom he had induced to join him that he would certainly blow up the doctor! He accordingly purchased about half a pound of gunpowder, and having wrapped it in brown paper, and placed it behind the coals just previous to the hour when the doctor, according to custom, came into the school, he retired to his desk and gravely awaited the result.

The school bell rang for business soon after this bomb-shell had been deposited; and, as usual, the doctor slowly entered the room, and took up his place with his back to the fire, and with his hands behind his back. He was of a literary turn of mind, and an author of some celebrity; and the whole of the school business being somewhat distasteful to him, I suspect he often allowed his mind to wander far away, from the annoyances of his position into the cultivated fields of a literary elysium, which he was so fully capable of enjoying.

Suddenly—in a moment—he was recalled to actual life, and his position rudely forced upon his attention. A loud explosion took place, which violently burst open the door, and shattered every window in the large and lofty school-room. At the same time, a volley of grape-shot—in the shape of small pieces of coal, aided by the severe concussion of the air—sent the doctor flying into the midst of the school-room. He looked around in astonishment, not knowing in the least what had happened; but feeling his hands in pain, he looked at the palms, and found them blackened with the coal. Turning round rapidly, he perceived that the fire was blown about the floor, and at once the whole of the unworthy plot rushed upon his mind. He looked round gravely upon the school, and said:

"Boys, which of you has done this?"

There was a dead silence. Gradually the absurdity of the whole scene forced itself upon the imagination of the boys, inclined as they were to make fun out of everything, and an almost universal titter ran through the school. The doctor waited until the titter had subsided, and then firmly saying: "I will stop all the holidays until I know who did this," he walked out of the school-room.

I have already stated that the boys at Armagh were universally tenacious of what they termed the "ancient rights of the school." They submitted to those rights themselves without murmuring, although some of them were occasionally very severely exercised. Among these rights was the allowance of a half-holiday every Wednesday, or, if a premium had been obtained in Trinity College, Dublin, by any undergraduate who had been educated at the school, a whole holiday was granted. The right to these holidays had been the rule of the school from time immemorial, and the privilege was guarded by the boys with the utmost jealousy. It may, therefore, be supposed that the doctor's announcement met with no sympathy whatever. Had he appealed to our honor and good feeling, and said, "Boys, this is a vile and dishonorable act toward one who has ever treated you kindly and fairly—an act quite unworthy of gentlemen. I know it is against your code to tell of each other, and therefore I do not ask you who did it; but I expect you will of yourselves punish the ungentlemanlike individual as he deserves," I firmly believe we should have cheered the good old doctor with all our might; and having seized the mischievous culprit, we should have made him run the gauntlet (our school punishment for any breach of our code), and "licked" him to our heart's content. But the doctor made a fatal mistake in the course he now pursued; and, instead of enlisting the well-disposed upon his side, this unlucky announcement banded every boy against him.

The whole bearings of this important case were fully discussed by the boys. The threatened infringement of our rights was looked upon as a most serious affair. The head boys of the school sat day after day in deliberation on this knotty point; and to this hour I cannot look back without surprise upon the calm judicial spirit in which the whole case was taken up and fairly argued out, before any decision was arrived at. At length the head boys gave out their final verdict;—that in threatening to stop the holidays because we would not break through our well-known code and turn informers upon our school-fellow, the doctor had exceeded his power, and broken through the long-established rights of the school; and, though we deprecated the act which had been done, we would not give up the delinquent. A statement to this effect was written out upon a round piece of paper, and left, neatly folded and directed to the doctor, on the table at which he usually sat.

This document was received on Tuesday morning. And as it was usual for him, on the breaking up of the school on each Tuesday evening, to announce whether the following day was to be a half or whole holiday, according as we might be entitled to either, the announcement of that evening was looked forward to,—I suspect by both parties, but certainly on our side,—with the utmost anxiety.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the bell rang as usual, and the boys all stood up, preparatory to dismissal for the evening. The doctor then announced, in a grave voice,—

"Boys, there will be no holiday to-morrow."

Not a word was spoken. The doctor left the room in silence, instead of being cheered, as he usually was when a whole holiday was granted. We soon went in to dinner. Not a word was uttered during the meal and it was evident to him as well as to ourselves that war had broken out between the parties. From that time, I regret to say, the boy whom we all knew to be mischievous and vicious, became a popular hero among us. He was now completely in his element.

"I told you," he cried, "that the doctor was a tyrant and oppressor, who delighted in harassing us by every act of injustice in his power. Look at what he now wants to do; to stop our holidays,—one of the most ancient rights of the school. I, for one, will never submit to it. Let us rise up against it, and carry the war into his own quarters; and you may depend on it we will put him down."

Irritated as we were at the moment by our supposed wrongs, these sentiments were loudly cheered, and an aggressive course was determined on. It happened, at this time, that one of the ushers had rendered himself very unpopular among the boys. He had "reported" this young scoundrel on more than one occasion, and the boy had been flogged in consequence—a punishment which he richly deserved. That the usher should report him if he detected him in improper conduct, was considered all fair and right among the boys. It was his acknowledged duty to do so; and no ill-will was ever entertained toward him for performing it. Not so, however, with this worthy, who had now become our hero. And possessing, as he did, the peculiar art of making us the avengers of his own private hatred, while we fancied we were performing a public duty, he soon turned the current of public indignation against the unfortunate assistant.

In accordance with this tone of feeling, the assistant was denounced as an enemy to the rights of the school, and it was resolved to punish him by giving him a judicial beating. But inasmuch as he was a strong man, and we were well aware that the consequences of such an act, if the perpetrators were discovered, would be immediate expulsion from the school, he invented a plan for meeting all difficulties. He arranged that in the evening, when the boys were preparing their lessons for the following day, a little boy should be sent up to the usher to ask the explanation of some Latin passage, and, while he was thus engaged, some boy, bolder than the rest, was to come behind and put a bag, with running strings attached, over the head of the unfortunate assistant, and, the strings being drawn tightly around his neck, his enemies were then to be let loose upon him, and thrash him to their hearts' content.

This diabolical plan was shortly afterward put into execution. A little boy, carefully kept ignorant of the intended assault, was sent up to the usher to ask him the explanation of a passage in Ovid; and, while he was engaged in the study of the sentence, a linen clothes-bag was suddenly popped over his head. Two other boys, at a little distance, immediately pulled tight the strings, which were made sufficiently long for the purpose, and, before the unfortunate man had an idea of the real position in which he was placed, every candle in the school-room was "doused," and shoes, candlesticks, dictionaries, school-books, and every kind of rubbish were hurled at him by the dim light of the fire, till he became the centre of a storm of missiles. The wretched man, not knowing what had happened or was about to happen, shrieked in the agony of terror, and having at last succeeded in tearing the bag off his head, he rushed from the school-room amid the shouts of the boys and an increased storm of books and shoes, and disappeared like a flash of lightning!

"Now boys," said our clever and malicious leader, in a rapid voice, "he is gone for the doctor. Light all the candles again; gather up the shoes and dictionaries; and be all hard at work learning your lessons like mad!"

In a moment all set to work. Feet were slipped into every out-lying shoe, no matter whose it might be, or whether it fitted or not; the dictionaries and books were collected in the twinkling of an eye; the bits of candles, which were lying in every part of the room, were crammed into their sockets; and, in a surprisingly short time, every boy was hard at work at his own table or desk, with his hands up to his ears in an attitude of intense study; and a general hum of business, such as one hears in a busy, crowded school-room, pervaded the whole assembly.

In less than five minutes the doctor rushed into the room, with a heavy horsewhip in hand, followed by the unhappy usher as pale as death.

"What is all this?" cried the doctor. "Who has been guilty of this outrage?"

He was going to proceed in his denunciations of this most nefarious act, when he stopped short not two paces within the door.

"How is this?" said he, turning round to the usher behind him; "I thought you told me the whole school was in an uproar; they seem all quiet enough, and minding their business, as usual?"

The wretched man could scarcely speak a word; he was completely confounded and overcome. And to this day, if he be still alive, I have no doubt he looks back upon the whole scene as the hallucination of a frightful dream.

There was nothing, however, to be done; he had not the faintest conception who had bagged him; and even the name of the innocent little boy who had been put forward as a stalking-horse, to capture him, had wholly escaped his memory.

No action was, therefore, taken in the case; but a more stringent determination than ever was arrived at by the doctor to allow no holiday, until the perpetrator of the bomb-shell scene should be brought to justice.

War was now openly proclaimed. Plotting and conspiracies became the order of the day; lessons were neglected, and frequent floggings, not unaccompanied by angry feelings on both sides, were the result. At length another Tuesday came round, and again the doctor announced there would be no holiday on Wednesday. The boys became highly exasperated; whether rightly or wrongly, they firmly believed that a deep injustice was being done them; and, after the most anxious consultation among the influential leaders of the school, it was resolved, that if another holiday was stopped there should be a "barring out!"

It was remarked that the mischievous young scamp who had brought all this trouble and anxiety upon the school, no longer appeared to take any active or leading part from the time that a "barring out" was decided on. Forward as he was in all petty mischief under cover of our code of honor, so long as he knew that no boy would betray him to the authorities, yet he shrank from the responsibility of open rebellion, from the consequences of which he foresaw he could not possibly escape. And, having made some mean excuse,—who had been the sole cause of the war,—withdrew from our councils, and left the planning of the rebellion to the bolder and more daring spirits.

Up to this period I had not been taken much into council as to the issues of peace or war; but now, that war was practically declared, I was accepted as a volunteer—though only in the fourth form—and was one of the youngest who joined in the "barring out." The delight I then felt at the prospect of a rebellion was beyond anything I can describe, and, indeed, I may add, beyond anything I can now clearly understand. But I was convinced our cause was just. I had taken no part whatever in the bomb-shell assault upon the doctor; I had, in fact, entirely disapproved of it, and would most gladly, if I could, have dragged the perpetrator to condign punishment—for I disliked him personally as much as I disapproved of his proceedings. My feelings were generally participated in by the leaders of the "barring out;" but we all felt so deeply indignant that the most valued of our ancient privileges should be wrenched from us as punishment for a crime of which we were not guilty that we finally resolved—with a feeling of patriotism which it is not easy to describe—that if one more holiday was stopped we should "bar out" on that day week.

The momentous day again came round, and again the doctor announced that there would be no holiday! Not a word was spoken by the boys; he left the room in silence; and, after dinner, we assembled in our usual place of meeting to organise an immediate "rising." We had been so long plotting it beforehand that our plans were quickly matured, and it now only remained to put them in active operation. The most active preparations were immediately set on foot. Rope ladders were made with grappling irons attached, to enable us to scale the walls of the play-ground in the dark. And, having thus secretly affected our liberty, we made extensive purchases in the town. An enormous quantity of bread—sufficient to last our garrison for a month at least—was provided, and loaf after loaf was pitched over the wall into the play-ground. Some large cheeses were also purchased as a food that would keep for any length of time. Abundance of whisky found its way in. Some wine was also secured, and several rounds of salt beef, ready cooked, were bespoken from different butchers. Some small kegs of beer were also with much difficulty landed inside the wall; and our preparations for a siege were crowned by the purchase of seven or eight pistols, a few bullets, some flasks of gunpowder, and a quantity of "sparrow-hail,"—a name given to the smallest kind of shot in use. We also arranged that some tubs should be prepared for getting a supply of water on the night of the actual rising.

The collection of these numerous stores, and the stowage of them in safety, was a labor of considerable difficulty and some danger. We hid them chiefly in caves which we had excavated in the playground for the purpose. It was necessary that every article we required should be got over the play-ground wall at night, or rather during the long, dark evenings. The wall was twelve feet high, so that this was no light task, and the danger of detection was imminent. Our code of honor stood by us on this occasion; and not a single boy "peached," though all knew perfectly well what was going forward. I have no reason to think that the authorities had any precise idea of our intention.

The arrangements being now completed, twenty-four volunteers were selected to take part in the rebellion; and they were formally sworn "on their honors" to stand by their leaders, and never to surrender as long as their leaders held out. We arranged to bar out in a large dormitory, situated at the top of the house and in the western wing of the building; and our plan was—that when we went up to bed in the evening, and were, as usual, locked in by the usher, we should wrench back the bolt of the lock, let out some little boys, who were unfit to take part in the enterprise, admit some big boys who slept in another room, take in our supplies—which had been brought up from the play-ground cave to the head of the stairs; and, all being ready, on a given signal, hammers and nails were to be openly and freely used, the doors fastened firmly with iron spikes on the inside, the banner of rebellion raised, and war declared.

Such were our plans; and they were by no means feebly executed. At 9 o'clock the boys ascended gravely and silently to their dormitory. The usher waited, walking up and down the room, until he saw us all undressed and in bed. He then took away the candle, locked the door, and left us, as he thought, quietly settled for the night. No sooner were his footsteps heard on the landing-place of the stairs, than every boy leaped from his bed. It was a moonlight night, and there were neither shutters nor curtains to our windows; so we had abundance of light for our operations. In a few minutes each boy was completely dressed—the bolt of the lock was silently forced back with tools we had prepared for the purpose—the little boys were quietly slipped outside, and our provisions as noiselessly introduced—a few of the larger boys were let in from an adjoining dormitory, out of which they had escaped by the same means as we had opened our door. Mattresses, three deep, were crammed against the door, and beds were dragged into the vicinity of the entrance to prop them up; and when all these preparations were completed, the pistols were carefully loaded with handfuls of sparrow-hail, and we gravely assured each other that, though we were most anxious to avoid taking away man's life, yet, if attacked, we would defend ourselves and our rights to the last drop of our blood!

"Well now, this is what I call fun!" shouted one of the boys at the top of his voice, wholly unable to contain himself. We had scarcely slept for a fortnight before, in anticipation of this very hour; and now it was come at last. We could hold no longer, and we burst out into a ringing cheer!

"Strike home, boys, for your lives!" shouted the leader of the party, the moment his voice could be heard. In an instant a dozen hammers were dashed against the heads of a dozen enormous nails, and the door was made as secure as iron spikes could possibly fasten it.

"Up with the mattresses against the door," again shouted our leader. "Let three rows of bedsteads be put against them, nail the bedsteads firmly to the floor so that they cannot possibly be pushed in, and let two of our steadiest hands lie down under the bedsteads close to the door with their pistols cocked, and be ready to fire when I give the signal."

These orders were immediately obeyed; and in less than five minutes we were all quiet again, trembling and panting with excitement, but ready for instant action at the word of our leader.

Scarcely half a minute had elapsed after our preparations were completed, when we heard the step of the usher—startled by the noise of the hammers above—hastily ascending the staircase. He could almost have heard our hearts beating within if he had listened. He applied the key to the door, but the keyhole had been tightly plugged.

"Let me in," said he in a trembling voice.

"Not until we obtain our rights," returned our leader in a firm, steady tone.

"Boys, this is dreadful work," replied the usher; "I beseech of you to let me in. Let us talk a little over this matter, before I call the doctor. I will speak to him, myself in your favor—and, perhaps, something might be done."

"Never," cried our leader. "Never, until we obtain our rights; we have tried fair means long enough. We will not open the door unless the holidays are at once restored."

The usher perceived in a moment that a rebellion—which for some time past he had half suspected was brewing—had now openly broken out. The rebels had taken the field; so he attempted no further parley, but instantly went off and reported the case to the doctor.

We had no means of knowing the precise effect produced upon the really amiable and excellent doctor by the sudden announcement of his assistant; but I believe it was a very painful one. I think he had some reason to doubt whether the course he had adopted was the most judicious; but, having so far pledged himself, he now felt bound to adhere to it. He told me afterward, that he had long suspected some serious mischief was being concocted, from the manner in which the boys collected in little knots, and dispersed as soon as he appeared; but he had no idea whatever that so formidable a rebellion was on the point of breaking out in the school.

The doctor, however, was by no means deficient in personal courage or pluck; so he summoned the gardener, whom he directed to arm himself with a heavy hatchet. The porter, Ned Grimes, was not long in putting in an appearance with an iron crowbar in his hand; and all three came steadily up the staircase. A loud knock was heard at the door of the dormitory. We all knew perfectly well that the doctor himself was outside; no one made any reply.

"Boys," said the doctor calmly, "I fear you are acting very unwisely. I presume you are what you call 'barring out;' but you must know, upon calm reflection, that such an attempt is perfectly futile; I have men beside me with hatchets and iron crow-bars who can force in the door in a moment. If you open it now quietly I will endeavor to forget what has happened; and perhaps we may be able to make arrangements for the future which will satisfy all parties. If you refuse, I will have the door instantly broken open by force, and you may then take the consequences of your folly."

If the doctor had stopped at the conclusion of his first sentence, and had waited for an answer to his appeal—no matter what his ultimate determination to force his way in might be—I believe it was not unlikely the door would have been opened to him on the spot, as, although we were deeply irritated, we all bore feelings toward him of personal respect and regard. But his threat of breaking open our door so easily, with his hatchets and iron crow-bars, which we had taken such pains to barricade, and which we now believed to be as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar, wounded our pride and aroused our anger. Our better feelings were driven back, and we determined on "no surrender."

"No surrender!" "no surrender!" ran in a whisper round the room.

"Sir," said our leader, respectfully, "we mean you no harm, and we bear you no ill-will; but we consider we have been unjustly deprived of our rights; our holidays have been stopped. We cannot, and will not surrender unless you promise to restore them to us."

"Break in the door!" cried the doctor to his men. Hitherto he had kept his temper well, but now he had evidently lost it—and no wonder.

"Look to yourselves outside," shouted our leader; "we have firearms, and we will use them."

With a single stroke of his heavy hatchet the gardener smashed to pieces the lower panel of the door, while Ned Grimes—who knew the boys thoroughly, and saw we were bent on mischief—dashed his crowbar into the opening, and endeavored to wrench the door off its hinges.

"Smash it all to bits!" shouted Ned at the top of his voice, as he worked with a will at the heavy crowbar; and thoroughly enjoying the fun, made the door creak with his exertions. "We'll show the young gentlemen for once in their lives what a man can do when he goes at it!"

Again another stroke of the heavy hatchet sent the second panel flying in splinters against the mattress; and then the steady voice of our leader was heard as he said distinctly:

"Give them the sparrow-hail in the legs: maybe the shower will be a little too hot for them—fire!"

Bang went one of the pistols right through the opening which the gardener had made in the panel. Ned leaped high in the air, and, with a loud scream, sent the crow-bar flying from his hands. A dead silence ensued. The awful sound of fire-arms in such a place, discharged in real anger, produced an overwhelming effect. But the silence was only momentary. A tremendous scuffle was soon heard upon the stairs as of persons hurrying away,—the hatchet was dashed loosely against the door,—the crow-bar fell with a crash upon the boards; and the gardener wildly shouting "Murder!" "Murder!" (as he saw the blood oozing through Ned's stockings) rushed past the doctor down the stairs.

"Give it to him in the back of his calves!" shouted our leader; and another volley of sparrow-hail took the gardener behind, and tumbled him head-foremost down the first flight of the stairs.

Ned Grimes, who, though startled at first, was really as stout as a lion, refused to budge an inch, and muttering in a voice of his own, which we all knew perfectly well, he growled out,—

"Well, no matter; my shins won't forget ye for some time to come I'm thinking; but see if I don't make the bones of every one of ye sore enough for this job yet."

A roar of laughter from inside followed Ned's threat; in fact it was a great relief to us all, as we were by no means certain that, in the excitement of the moment, we had not killed one or other of the party on the stairs. Ned was going to lift the crow-bar—though his legs were full of sparrow-hail—and to set to work again at the door; but the doctor told him to desist; and it was with no small feelings of gratification that we heard them both go down the stairs. The gardener picked himself up as well as he could, shouting "Murder!" until he reached the bottom flight, and, probably, for some time after.

But the events of the night were not yet over. No doubt we had repelled the first attack with considerable loss to the enemy, and we heartily congratulated each other on our success. Hands were warmly shaken, and we renewed our protestations to stand by each other to the last. But we did not forget our defences; the bedsteads were removed in a twinkling—fresh boards, wrenched from the backs of spare bedsteads, were nailed across the breaches the enemy had made with the hatchet—the mattresses were placed anew against the panels, so that we could fire from behind them while they would stop any fire from the enemy; and, replacing the bedsteads, firmly nailed to the floor again, we awaited in anxiety any further attempts upon our citadel.

We did not wait long. The gardener upon a close examination of the calves of his legs, found that the hail, although exceedingly painful, and smarting him much at the time, had only entered skin-deep, fired as it was from an overcharged and short-barreled pistol. Moreover, he was somewhat twitted by Ned for his hasty and inglorious retreat. So, resolving to recover if he could his character for courage, he commenced, along with Ned, reconnoitering the premises, in the hope,—if they could manage it safely,—of renewing the attack upon the door. They accordingly procured a high barrel with one end open, which, with some difficulty, they carried to the top of the landing. We could not conceive what they were about, as we heard them laboriously rolling the barrel up stairs. But they soon let us know their plan; for, standing inside the barrel, so as to completely ward off our shot from their legs, they again smashed in our defences like egg-shells, and Ned Grimes began, once more, to apply his crow-bar to the door; but a fresh discharge made him drop the weapon as if it were red-hot iron, and sent him and his companions again growling away. Our marksmen had perceived "the dodge" of the barrel, and, aiming a little above its topmost rim, had peppered their hands and sides, instead of their legs, as before.

During the whole of that eventful night repeated skirmishes took place between the besiegers and besieged. The engagement had now become general, and we kept up a continuous fire upon the enemy the moment we heard footsteps upon the landing. At length the attack was abandoned, and the enemy seemed content to abide the result, and endeavor to starve us out.

It is all very well to look back upon this and call it a mere, boyish frolic; but, in truth, it was fast assuming a very serious aspect, and both parties, beginning to feel that the contest was of doubtful issue, exerted their energies accordingly. Having silenced the attack at the door, and placed sentinels with cocked pistols in their hands—giving them stringent orders to fire forthwith through the broken panels the moment they heard footsteps upon the landing—we now turned our attention to the means of a lengthened resistance. In doing so, we found to our dismay, that water was the only article in which we were really deficient. All washing was immediately prohibited; water and beer were served out to the garrison, duly measured, and only in as small quantities as was consistent with the quenching of natural thirst. Of provisions we had abundance, for at least a fortnight or three weeks; but the water we calculated could scarcely hold out three days. We made the best of the matter, however; and taking care always to keep sentinels at the door and windows, and at every point where a sudden attack could possibly be made, we endeavored to pass the time in a jolly, idle way. Lessons of course we had none; and that, at least, was something gained. Books had not been taken into account in laying in our stores, so jokes, and jibes, and plans, and anticipations for the future held sway among us. But it was very plain to each of us, though not admitted by any, that anxious thoughts and perplexing doubts as to how all this wild work would end, rendered it, in our inmost thoughts, very bad "fun" indeed.

The doctor had retired from the contest immediately after the first repulse; but, having gone to consult the Sovereign (as he was called) of the town of Armagh and some of the other magistrates, it was resolved to apply for the military to quell the riot which the "college boys" had raised. A requisition was accordingly sent to the officer in command for a company of soldiers, the mere appearance of whom it was supposed would terrify us into submission; but the commanding officer had a keener knowledge of human nature than either the doctor or the Sovereign, and on learning the nature of the duty for which the soldiers were required, he positively refused to furnish them. "Those young scamps," he promptly replied, "will fire their sparrow-hail into the men's faces, and put out the eyes of half the regiment, whereas, you well know, I can neither run away nor return their fire. I will take upon myself the responsibility of positively refusing soldiers for such a duty or endeavoring to frighten those young scapegraces; and, moreover, I tell you plainly they would only laugh at such an idea, and perhaps commence to fire bullets, instead of sparrow-hail, at my men."

The officer was not far wrong in his estimate of the probable conduct of the rebel forces.

The excitement of the first night's attack, and the arrangements of the following day, had kept us all employed both in mind and body; but no attack having been made during the course of the second night, and being left during the following day entirely to our own resources, it may well be supposed that time began to hang heavily on the hands of four-and-twenty boys—shut up in one room, and "with no fighting to keep them alive." As to books, I have already stated we had none; and even had we such, reading was out of the question. We amused ourselves, therefore, by tormenting every person who passed along the road—which our dormitory completely commanded—leading into the town of Armagh. Some of the boys who were adepts in the art of slang, kept up a constant fire of that weapon of annoyance upon every one, high or low, whose avocations compelled them to pass along that road. The passengers at last became justly irritated at this very doubtful species of fun; and some of them of the lower sort, began to pelt us with stones as we leaned out of the open windows. A council of war was immediately held to consider what should be done to the stone-throwers; and the majority were of opinion that we owed it to our dignity to fire upon any one who assaulted us. Accordingly the next volley of stones hurled against us by the indignant passengers was returned with interest from the dormitories, and a shower of sparrow-hail fell thickly around the assailants. In a short time a rumor ran through the town "that the college boys were firing on the people, and had shot several of them as they went to market." It must be admitted that the rumor was partially true; as, though the sparrow-hail did not do much damage at the distance from which we fired, yet it was rather startling; and the stoutest among the crowd by no means liked to see a pistol fired right at him, followed immediately by a shower of small shot around his person.

The contest between the passengers and ourselves soon became so vigorous that a complete blockade took place at that entrance into the town. It happened to be market day; and, having voted that every one who passed the road must necessarily be our enemy, we fired promiscuously at all, no matter what their calling might be. There were many respectable people, who, although they saw the crowd, and heard upon inquiry that "the college boys were firing on the people," yet could not bring themselves to believe that there was really any danger. And, accordingly, pushing their way through the crowd, they walked gravely past across the now unoccupied space opposite the college windows. But the delight of the boys was to undeceive these unsuspecting innocents, and no sooner had they attempted to "run the blockade," than three or four pistol-shots, fired in quick succession, and accompanied by a shower of small shot falling around them, immediately dispelled their illusion. There was something irresistibly ludicrous in seeing persons walk gravely into the open space, with a defiant air, as if "they would like to see who would touch them;" and then, when the volley came from the college boys, and the shot began to fall thick around them, draw their coat up about their ears, and rush past, amidst roars of laughter, not only from us, but also from the crowd of lookers-on.

An incident occurred in the course of the second night, which contributed to afford us some amusement. The gardener managed to send up a letter to the boys, stating that he was sorry he had gone against us in the beginning, and that he would prove the sincerity of his repentance by supplying us with water, if we would lower down a vessel. Water was the only thing of which we stood in need; we therefore broke a hole in the floor over one of the dormitories below, so as to let down the vessel which the gardener promised to fill. We had our suspicions, however, and did not quite trust his good faith. So we placed guards over the hole with cocked pistols, to be ready for action if occasion arose. The moment we let down our vessel, the gardener made a tug at the rope, and endeavored to snatch it out of our hands, but the guards were too quick for him, and a shower of sparrow-hail, fired right down upon his head and hands, sent him off again howling with pain.

At length on the third day we became seriously in want of water; and, though we scarcely confessed it to ourselves or each other, yet we certainly began to wish that some compromise could be effected. While these thoughts were anxiously passing through our minds, the Sovereign of the town appeared opposite our windows, with a flag of truce in the form of a white handkerchief in his hand, and asked us could he be the medium of any communication with the doctor.

We replied that if our rights were granted, we would submit immediately.

"But," said he, "what punishment do you expect for the outrageous proceedings of the last three days? You cannot suppose that such conduct can be passed over by the doctor?"

We replied that he might do as he pleased as to punishment, but that we would never yield our rights.

"Well," returned the Sovereign, "I come authorized to make a proposition: the doctor cannot pass over what has happened; but if you will now surrender at discretion, and submit every one of you to be well flogged, and leave the question of the holidays to the doctor himself and his own kindness of feeling toward you, I will guarantee that none of you shall be expelled, or any further punishment inflicted for conduct, that, if pressed against you, would send every one of you to jail, and probably to the tread-mill."

The idea of being sent to the tread-mill for our pranks had never, strange to say, occurred to any of us, and it now alarmed us not a little. So we asked for an hour to consider, and this having been granted, we retired to discuss the terms which had been offered. Much angry altercation followed. Some were for holding out to the last. Others thought the doctor would never give in about the holidays, and that the present proposition was only a trick to get us into his power. But the majority were of opinion that it was an honorable and *bona fide* offer. And as it was impossible, from want of water, that we could hold out for twenty-four hours longer, it would be well to close with the proposal. These better counsels prevailed; and when the Sovereign of the town again appeared before us, we told him we would accept the terms.

I have seldom felt more ashamed than when we issued, one by one, from behind the barracks in the dormitory. We had fastened the door so tightly with nails that we could not open it from the inside, and the gardener's hatchet and NED GRIMES' crowbar had again to be brought into requisition. The doctor and his wife, and several members of his family, all stood at the head of the stairs, looking very solemn and grave, to see us emerge from our fortress. We came out singly through the narrow opening which had been made,—unwashed, uncombed, dirty and ragged, and with eyes red and blood-shot, having scarcely slept from the commencement of the barring out. Not a word was spoken; we passed slowly down the stairs, and then we all assembled in the school-room below. A vast pile of birch rods heaped upon the table was the first thing which met our view; and, then and there, we were each stripped in turn, and being held by NED GRIMES and the gardener, neither of whom could conceal their delight at the turn matters had now taken, we were flogged to the heart's content even of the gardener himself!

The holidays were never afterward stopped.

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* From TRENCH'S "Realities of Irish Life." (ROBERTS BROS., Boston.)

HUMBOLDT IN OLD AGE.—His frame wore wonderfully; and there was no sign of decay of external sense or interior faculty while younger men were dropping into the grave, completely worn out. He was the last of the contemporaries of GÖTHE; and as the tidings came of the death of each—philosopher, poet, statesman, or soldier—HUMBOLDT raised his head higher, seemed to feel younger, and, as it were, proud of having outlived so many. If silent, he was kindly and gentle. If talkative, he would startle his hearers with a story or scene from a Siberian steppe or a Peruvian riverside—fresh and accurate as if witnessed last year. He forgot no names or dates, any more than facts of a more interesting kind. In the street, he was known to every resident of Berlin and Potsdam, and was pointed out to all strangers, as he walked slowly and firmly, with his massive head bent a little forward, and his hand at his back holding a pamphlet. He was fond of the society of young men to the last, and was often found present at their scientific processes and meetings for experiment, and nobody present was more unpretending and gay. He has been charged with putting down all talk but his own; but this was the natural mistake of the empty-minded, who were not qualified either to listen or talk in his presence. There was no better listener than HUMBOLDT in the presence of one who had anything worth hearing to say on any subject whatever.—*Miss Martineau's Sketches (Leypoldt and Holt.)*

TOWN-CLOCKS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.—At the time of LUCREZIA'S arrival town-clocks seem to have been almost unknown. True, there was a large clock on one of the towers of the castle, which served to indicate the time to the whole city, but the hands were moved, not by machinery, but by a man who remained inside and turned the hands and struck the hours, his movements being regulated by an hour-glass beside him. Possibly there might have been some excuse for the want of machinery, from the fact that time was then calculated, as occasionally in the present day in the south of Italy, from sunset to sunset, and the machinery for a clock unaided by manual labor would have been far above the resources of the mechanical science of the time. In the municipal archives are frequent allusions to the salaries of the persons having charge of the clock, who seem to have been officials of no little importance, the remuneration they received being for that time a very liberal one. Any dereliction of duty on their part was punished with great severity. In the criminal records of Ferrara, mention is made of a severe punishment inflicted on the officer whose duty it was to turn the hands of the clock, for having omitted to strike it at the Ave Maria, "thereby causing great scandal to the church and annoyance to the pious."—*Gilbert's Lucrezia Borgia.*

WHAT'S MY LOVE LIKE?

Tell me,—What's my love like?
A lily of the May,
That does not shun the kissing sun,
Yet keeps its dew all day?
Yes, and no;
Fond is she, and coy is she,
But—whisper low—
She is more than this to me,
So, no lily shall she be.

But tell me,—What's my love like?
A little, cooing dove,
Who feels your breast her safest nest—
A thing of fear and love?
Yes, and no;
Timid she, and tender she,
But—whisper low—
She is more than this to me,
So, no dove my love shall be.

O tell me,—What's my love like?
Perhaps a pearl of girls,
For whose sweet face the king would place
His crown upon her curls?
Yes, and no;
Worthy of a king is she,
But—whisper low—
She is more, and is for me,
So, no queen my dear will be.

—*R. H. Stoddard, in Appleton's Journal.*

AN INCORRIGIBLE DRINKER.—When GEORGE FREDERICK was playing at Liverpool, the managers found great difficulty in keeping him sober; but, after repeated transgressions, he solemnly promised not to offend again during his stay. In the evening of the day upon which the promise was made, COOKE was not to be found when wanted for Sir Pertinax Macsycophant; the audience grew impatient, the manager stormed, and all was in "most admired disorder." After a long search the manager discovered him at a pot-house near the theatre, where he was drinking with great composure and perseverance out of a very small glass. "Oh, Mr. COOKE," exclaimed the irritated manager, "you have again broken your solemn promise; did you not tell me you would give over drinking?" COOKE surveyed the manager with the most provoking coolness, and said, "I certainly did make such a promise, but you cannot expect a man to reform all at once, I have given over drinking *in a great measure*," and the incorrigible player held up the small glass to the manager's nose. This was not the only anecdote of his predecessor which KEAN related with infinite relish. COOKE was playing *Macbeth* one night at a Scottish theatre, when the manager, seeing that he was greatly exhausted when the fifth act came on, offered him some whisky in a very small thistle glass, saying at the same time, by way of encouragement, "Take that, Mr. COOKE; take that, sir; it is the real mountain dew; that will never hurt you, sir." "Not if it were vitriol," rejoined COOKE significantly, as he swallowed it."—*Hawkins' Life of Edmund Kean.*

THE IMPERIAL VAULTS OF AUSTRIA.—When the monarchs of Austria die their remains are put away in the meanest vault that ever held the dust of a line of kings. In the *Kloster Gasse*, at No. 3, there is a door painted and grained in humble imitation of oak, with a fanlight over it in a yellow-washed wall with a rusty hand-bell hanging at the side. It is just such a door as leads to the back-yard of many Viennese shops, and you would probably think the German was drunk with strong beer who directed you to No. 3 *Kloster Gasse*, as the entrance to the family vault of the House of Hapsburg. But if you wish to see the bronze sarcophagi which contain their apostolic remains, you must ring this rusty bell, and perhaps an old woman, anxious for kreutzers, will answer to your call, as one such did to our summons, or perhaps a man in priestly dress will tardily arrive. The door opens into a plain corridor connected by a rectangular passage with the neighboring Church of the Capuchins, an edifice with a whitewashed street front, in that pedimental style of chapel building which the English Methodists have long since discarded, as being needlessly offensive to the sight. In this passage a door less imposing than that of No. 3 *Kloster Gasse* opens upon a steep flight of narrow steps, at the bottom of which, with the assistance of the attendant's taper, I saw we were in a large low vault, of which some part was comparatively light, and the rest gloomy with obscurity, with a groined ceiling ill-cared for, patched with damp or dirt, the walls without color, the whole vault without any architectural adornment, without any costly materials,—the meanest dead-house that ever attracted the footsteps of travelers. The bronze sarcophagi of the earlier monarchs are generally of monumental size—railed tombs, with some appearance of immovability. The largest and the highest is that in which the remains of MARIA THERESA and her husband seem to rest in one broad coffin, above which their bronze effigies regard each other with stately love. CHARLES VI. has a grand tomb, and on one side of the sarcophagus which incloses his remains is a bas-relief, showing the City of Belgrade, with a battle raging in the foreground. But most of the Imperial and Royal dead rest in plainer bronze cases, which lie about the floor so numerous and so indistinguishable, that one is almost surprised to find even the monotonous voice of the attendant running off the names correctly, without a glance at the iron boxes. Most consequentially and most sonorously he raised his voice as he spoke of MARIA THERESA; then he gabbled off the names of half a score; emperors, empresses, archdukes and archduchesses, pausing as he touched the coffin of MARIA LOUISA, wife of "NAPOLEON the Great," and again as he laid his hand on one beside hers, that of her son, the Duke of REICHSTADT. The plate on his plain bronze coffin records that he was King of Rome, but it was left for his cousin, the present Emperor of the French, to name him NAPOLEON II. Wreaths made of leaves, which we mortals foolishly call evergreen, were withering upon the simple sarcophagus in which lay the remains of the young Archduchess MATHILDE, the unfortunate Princess who was lately burned to death, her clothes having caught fire by the lighting of a lucifer-match upon which she trod,—the proposed bride of Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, whose marriage feast has been so lately celebrated. Greener wreaths, fresh emblems of still more recent death, lay on a coffin placed apart, which we at once knew to be that of the ill-fated Emperor MAXIMILIAN of Mexico. The first anniversary of his violent death had occurred but a few days before our visit to the imperial vault, and the wreath of silver leaves which lay above his feet had but just then arrived from Brussels, a sad memento from the Empress CHARLOTTE. Over where his head lay there were fresh flowers and beneath his wife's silver wreath was the meeting place of three broad ribbons, the offering of his brother. Two of crimson fell one on either side of the coffin, and the third, a broad white ribbon, lay over its foot, the gilded fringe of all three trailing upon the floor. If I can trust my memory, there was upon each ribbon three words worked in golden thread. On one, "The Unfortunate Brother;" on another, "The Good Christian;" and on the third, "Noble Knight."—*From the Levant, by R. A. Arnold.*

LADIES' CLUBS.—The argument that clubs furnish society falls to the ground in the case of ladies, who can generally command what society they like at their own homes; and most working women are too busy to be able to attend to the claims of the society of ordinary life. We must be distinctly understood here not to refer for a moment to the schemes which provide shelter, instruction, and some society for women employed in shops, &c., during their Saturday half-holidays and on Sundays. They are quite a different sort of thing, and are not clubs in the ordinary sense at all. Ladies' clubs, if established, must exclude men, just as men's clubs exclude ladies. We have heard a species of compromise proposed in jest—that a room for the wives of members should be set apart in clubs. Imagine Mr. Brown's sensations on being informed that Mrs. Brown was waiting for him. They would be similar in kind to those with which John of humble position receives the tidings that his better half expects his exit from the public-house, which in his line of life does duty for the club. We confess that we do not see the use of a ladies' club, and we do not think women as a rule would support one were it started.—*Queen.*

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.—It is a remarkable fact that Mr. KRUPP—in business for forty years, and with not less than 10,000 men for some years in his employment—has never had a dispute with a workman; a fact, doubtless, ascribable in a great measure to the admirable institutions and regulations for the benefit of the workmen. By one of the provisions of the establishment, every workman becomes entitled, after twenty years' work, to a retiring annual pension of half his last year's salary, and after thirty-five years he may retire on full pay. Such regulations, however effective as they may be, do not appear to explain the extraordinary concord and order perpetually maintained in this enormous establishment. From 1,000 to 1,400 men are frequently engaged at one operation, such as casting an ingot. They work as one man, and the same harmony and regimental order prevails throughout. It is, doubtless, traceable, in part, to the military training which every Prussian receives.—*Fortnightly Review.*

A WONDERFUL FLOWER.—"Come with me, Sir; come! A flower very large and beautiful, wonderful!" exclaimed a Malay, who drew the attention of Dr. Arnold to a flower remarkable alike for its enormous size and its anomalous structure and habit. And the surprise of the Malay was nothing compared with that of Dr. Arnold and his companions, Sir Stamford and Lady Raffles, when, following their native attendant, they saw among the bushes of a jungle a flower apparently springing out of the ground, without stem or leaf, and measuring at least a yard in diameter. The first news of this remarkable discovery created a great amount of curiosity in Europe, and no papers ever read at the Linnæan Society can be compared, for the interest they excited, with those in which the illustrious Robert Brown described this wonder of the vegetable world. The most striking feature in the Rafflesia is its enormous size; indeed, it is the largest and most magnificent flower in the world. It is composed of five roundish leaves or petals, each a foot across, of a brick-red color, but covered with numerous irregular yellowish-white swellings. The petals surround a large cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens; and this cup is filled with a fleshy disc, the upper surface of which is everywhere covered with curved projections, like miniature cows' horns. The cup, when freed from its contents, would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs fifteen pounds. It is very thick; the petals being from one to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. A flower of such dimensions and weight might be expected to be a treasure to the perfumer; but, alas, its odor is exactly that of tainted beef! Dr. ARNOLD supposed that even the flies which swarmed over the flower when he discovered it were deceived by its smell, and were depositing their eggs in its thick disc, taking it for a piece of carrion! Another cause of wonder to the little band of explorers who discovered it, was that they could find no leaves connected with it. It sprang from a small, leafless creeping stem, about as thick as two fingers. Now, a plant without leaves is like an animal without a stomach; for the leaves are to the plant what the stomach is to the animal; they separate from the air the food needed for the growth of the plant. There are, however, strange plants which are actually leafless, making up for this want by using the leaves of others. Such plants are called parasites, because they feed on the nutritive juices of others. Thrusting their roots into the living tissues of other plants instead of into the earth, they appropriate the prepared food of these plants, and at once apply it for their own purposes for the production of stem, flower or fruit. The gigantic Rafflesia belongs to this class. Without a vestige of foliage, it rises at once from the long, slender stems of one of the wild vines of Sumatra—immense climbers, which are attached like cables to the largest trees of the forest. The buds push through the bark like little buttons, continuing to grow until they have the aspect of large closed cabbages, and in about three months after their first appearance the flower expands. It remains but a short time in perfection, soon beginning to rot, leaving only the central disc, which becomes a large, rough fruit, filled with multitudes of small, simple seeds.—*World of Wonders.*

UNITED TWINS.—Among the most remarkable twins united anteriorly, after the fashion of the Siamese twins, and who have survived after birth, were two girls—described by Dr. BERRY—who lived to be 7 years old. The drawing which he gives of them, and which is reproduced in a lecture by Sir JAMES Y. SIMPSON, of the University of Edinburgh, in the *British Medical Journal*, shows them to have been healthy, well looking, and otherwise active. Food taken by the one nourished the other; but they were very different in character, and one sometimes woke while the other slept. Of twins who have lived united back to back, the best known instance is that of the two Hungarian sisters, HELEN and JUDITH, who were thus fixed; they were born in 1701, and died at Presburg in 1723, aged 23. Some disorders they had separately; others, as small-pox or measles, together. JUDITH, always feeble, sank under disease of the head and chest. HELEN, who preserved her health well to the last, felt her own strength suddenly fail, though her speech remained entire, and after a brief death struggle, she died with her. Sir J. SIMPSON saw, in 1856, two female children—AMELIA and CHRISTIANA—then about 5 years of age, united exactly as HELEN and JUDITH. They are said to be now living in the Southern States of America. They were born in Columbo County, South Carolina. Although united back to back, and completely fused, they were very different in dispositions and temperaments. When they quarreled more bitterly than usual, they backed at each other with their elbows and knocked with their sinciputs. They ran and walked with facility, one backward and the other forward; and notwithstanding their partial community of body, one was sometimes seen to eat while the other was overpowered with sleep. Sir JAS. SIMPSON figures and describes, in the *Journal*, other twins, partial and complete; as RITA-CHRISTINA, who, between thirty and forty years ago, attracted the deep interest of the medical profession in Paris; and LAZARUS and JOHN COLLOREDO, born at Genoa in 1617, who were twenty-eight years of age when last seen at Basle by BARTHOLINUS. The attached and imperfectly developed twin, JOHN, hangs in the drawing, as in life, head downward from the lower part of the chest of LAZARUS. ZACCHIAS strongly questions if he had a rational soul and deserved the rite of baptism. In the *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland*, &c., 1624-1645, left by JOHN SPALDING of Aberdeen, the visit of LAZARUS COLLOREDO and his brother to the City of Aberdeen, in 1642, is described in a quaint but very accurate fashion. Other cases are given by PARE, BUXTORFF (this double monster married, and had several children), WINSLOW, WINTER, and others. The question how far the attached twin was entitled to baptism and to receive the sacraments of the Church has been several times raised, and has given rise to great difficulties.

A PECK OF DIRT.—Some few months ago Dr. LETHEBY made known the results of various analyses of London mud, and told us that it contained fifty-seven per cent. of horse refuse, thirty per cent. of abraded stone, and thirteen per cent. of abraded iron—from horses' hoofs and wheel tires. This delectable compound, rising in the form of dust in dry weather, is inhaled by passengers through the streets of the metropolis. A Dublin chemist, at about the same time, made similar revelations concerning the detritus of his city. Now we have the results of a microscopical examination of the solid particles that float in the air of Manchester. Mr. DANCER has been collecting these from various localities, and at different heights from the ground, and subjecting them to close scrutiny. As might be expected, various places and altitudes give atoms differing in magnitude, appearance and quantity per cubic inch of atmosphere. Strangely enough, the largest are found at about five feet from the ground, just the height of pedestrians' mouths; and the matter, chiefly vegetable, is that which has passed through the stomachs of animals, or which has suffered partial decomposition in some way or other. Sometimes animalcules are present in good proportion. This is all very disagreeable; it is to be feared that they who dwell in dusty towns eat considerably more than the prescribed peck of dirt before they die. Whether they are worse for the excess remains to be proved; if they think that they are, let them go in for respirators and sift their oxygen.—*Once a Week.*

A WAR BALLOON ON THE MARCH.—The car, with the guy-ropes coiled away in it, was placed on a wagon, which carried also an awning to cover the balloon at night, grapnels wherewith to anchor it, tools, spare ropes and so forth. The balloon floated over the line of cavalry and artillery along the road beneath it; it was guided and stayed by twenty ballooners, who marched in Indian file on either side of the road, each man having a running tackle made fast to the balloon, of which the end was coiled round his waist. This balloon-guiding was no child's play. Not only had the men to contend with the ascensional power of the machine—which, as before said, was considerable—but also, and in a far greater degree, with the wind, to which the balloon presented a surface of some thirty feet in diameter. Again, without great vigilance and much ju-

dicious handling of the running gear, puffs of wind would carry the balloon against passing objects, or beat it down and bump it along the ground, to the serious detriment of its gas-retaining properties.—*Dickens' All The Year Round.*

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

(FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.)

All in the morning early,
The Little Boy in Blue
(The grass with rain is pearly)
Has thought of something new.

He saddled dear old Dobbin;
He had but half a crown;
And jogging, cantering, bobbing,
He came to London town.

The sheep were in the meadows,
The cows were in the corn;
Beneath the city shadows
At last he stood forlorn.

He stood beneath Bow steeple,
That is in London town;
And tried to count the people
As they went up and down.

O, there was not a daisy,
And not a buttercup;
The air was thick and hazy,
And Blue Boy gave it up.

The houses, next, in London,
He thought that he would count.
But still the sum was undone
So great was the amount.

He could not think of robbing;
He had but half a crown;
And so he mounted Dobbin,
And rode back from the town.

The sheep were in the meadows,
The cows were in the corn;
Amid the evening shadows
He stod where he was born.

—*Matthew Browne, Author of Lilliput Levee.*

EDMUND KEAN AND THE WIDOW OF GARRICK.—Octogenarians may remember the face so faithfully delineated by Mr. CRUIKSHANK appearing in a box at Drury Lane or Covent Garden on the occasion of a new actor's first appearance, the manager prompting her to say that the *débutant* reminded her of DAVID in order that the representation might impress itself favorably on the audience; but in the case of EDMUND KEAN she spoke sincerely, he *did* remind her of GARRICK, and resembled him in manner more than any actor she had ever seen. She immediately pronounced him her husband's legitimate successor, sent him fruit from Hampton, and rewarded him for the impression which his *Richard* produced upon her by presenting him with the Garter, stage jewels and various paraphernalia worn by GARRICK in the character. Nor did the respect she paid to EDMUND stop here. When he dined with her at Adelphi Terrace, she assigned him, with a grave solemnity of manner, a particular chair for his accommodation, "Why this one in particular?" he asked, and the old lady in reply informed him that it was GARRICK's favorite chair—"Yes, Sir, DAVID's favorite chair, *his* chair; think of that. You are the only person I think worthy of sitting in it." A firm friendship between the old lady and the young actor speedily took place; and to Mrs. GARRICK, who was often to be seen a welcome visitor at the actor's house, KEAN was wont to communicate his professional troubles. On one occasion he complained to her of the inaccurate observation of the critics in their notices of his conceptions, readings, points, and other peculiarities. "These people," he said, "don't understand their business; they give me credit where I don't deserve it, and pass over passages on which I have bestowed the utmost care and attention. Because my style is easy and natural they think I don't study, and talk about the 'sudden impulse of genius.' There is no such thing as impulsive acting; all is premeditated and studied beforehand. A man may act better or worse on a particular night, from particular circumstances; but although the execution may not be so brilliant, the conception is the same. I have done all these things at country theatres, and perhaps better, before I was recognized as a great London actor; but the applause I received never reached as far as London." "You should write your own criticisms," replied the old lady; "*David always did.*" So far from maintaining the authority of his statement that "there was no such thing as impulsive acting," KEAN frequently proved exactly the contrary. He studied his characters with the greatest anxiety and care; but he frequently rejected the premeditated course, and played in a manner that even his wife, before whom he constantly rehearsed, had not the least conception of. When asked his reason for so doing, he said, "I felt that what I did was right. Before I was only rehearsing."—*Hawkins' Life of Edmund Kean.*

MINGAUD, THE FRENCH BILLIARD PLAYER.—A few years later he became known as the great master of the game. He could nurse a break, screw, and cause his ball to follow with the utmost nicety and certainty. Happening once to be traveling through the northern part of France, he entered a *café*, where he found a player relating his adventures in Paris to an admiring and attentive group. His successes had been great at billiards. He had met LINGAUD, who was a very fair player, but hardly the expert he had presumed he would find. Probably MINGAUD could give him three in twenty-one. He had improved himself in Paris, and would show them the latest strokes. Then came a waiter with the balls, and the narrator proceeded to attempt, and lamentably fail in the demonstration of, certain hazards. After laying aside his cue, MINGAUD quietly advanced, took it up, and struck the white ball, which, after contact with the red, recoiled upon him. Affecting extreme horror, he dropped the cue, and summoned the waiter, to whom he explained that when he had pushed a ball forward it ran backward. The spectators were incredulous, and, in reply to their entreaties, MINGAUD attempted another stroke, but with the same result. The balls were seized, and condemned as "tormented by a devil," and the waiter proceeded to obtain a new set. During his absence MINGAUD proposed a trial with the new-comer from Paris, who, only too happy, agreed to play, and, being the "crack" of the district, to give five points' start. At first he was allowed to win, became exultant, and eventually was bold enough to express an opinion that the great MINGAUD would be but a poor match for him. Suddenly the tables were turned; MINGAUD played him at evens, then gave points, and eventually beat him with a start of fifteen in in twenty-one. The spectators were interested at the outset because their townsman won, then amazed at the curious strokes exhibited by the stranger, who now screwed, now followed, and continued scoring, sometimes the full game, without allowing his opponent more than a single stroke. "And now, Monsieur," said MINGAUD, addressing his discomfited adversary, "do you feel equally certain of your ability to encounter the best player in Paris?" "I defeated many experts there. You must be the devil. None other could possess so entire a mastery over the balls. I shall play you no more." "No," replied our discoverer, "there is no need for any further exhibition on your part. But before we part I would impress on you the great disadvantage of not speaking the truth." "Monsieur, I do not comprehend; I ——" "Quiet! There is no reason for a noise. My explanation is very brief. I am called MINGAUD, and I think you will admit my skill is somewhat above yours. Had you not boasted so outrageously, I should have contented myself with remaining a spectator."

HAMPSTEAD WELLS IN 1699.—A description of the people frequenting the well and music-house, which shows the rude, low and disgusting character of the population resorting to such places at that period, is given in the "Weekly Comedy," a play "then acted in the coffee-houses of London." Of this "Weekly Comedy" the first number was published about May 3, 1699, and it was issued periodically in half sheets, folio, apparently with remarks and anecdotes. It was by EDWARD WARD; and the same piece was afterward inserted in his miscellaneous works as "The Humors of a Coffee-house." These works of NED WARD present a faithful, no doubt, but a most awful and disgusting picture of coarseness, obscenity and vile debauchery of the common people of London of that date, in language which could not be read now in any decent family. In the third number of WARD's *Comedy*, and in *Dowke's Protestant Mercury* of the same date, 1699, a story is related of a fellow at Sadler's Wells, who, after he had dined heartily on a buttock of beef, for the wager of five guineas eat a live cock—feathers, entrails, and all—with only a plate of oil and vinegar for sauce, and half a pint of brandy to wash it down; and offered, after an interval of two hours, to do the same thing again for five guineas more. In the same paper of Jan. 4, following, the same monster is stated to have eaten a live cat at a music-house in St. Katherine's. These horrible feats were attested by many credible people, who were eye-witnesses. According to WARD's account, not only butchers, bailiffs, prize-fighters, deer-stealers, and a world of "vermin trained up for the gallows," but fine ladies and gentlemen from the inns of court, from the wealthy circles, frequented the New Tunbridge and Sadler's Wells, at Islington, where they were regaled with cheese-cakes, custards, bottled ale and cider, and with singing and dancing. In this motley crowd were conspicuous numerous women of the town, and the quality of the singing and dancing was of the lowest and most sensual kind. Mimicry and pantomime, and a sort of masquerading, made up the entertainment, which was witnessed by the more select, if any attending such places could merit the name, from galleries adjoining the organ-loft. The celebrity of the springs at Sadler's Wells and the Islington New Tunbridge did not last long, but the music-halls and their attractions continued to draw crowds for several years.—*The Northern Heights of London; by William Howitt.*

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The Mohammedan Rebellion in China Active in Three Localities—Central Government in No Danger—The Revels in Yunnan, in Turkestan, in Shense and Kansu.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 31.

A paragraph appeared in the TIMES of the 25th which, no doubt, created quite a sensation in the various branches of the China interest. It made sympathizing people think of the poor ambassadors as in danger of being left without a home, and of MR. BURLINGAME, after the trouble of making so many treaties, as exposed to the awkward predicament of having no Government to ratify them; and if Chinese bonds had been in the market, it would have sent them down, as a cold blast does mercury in the tube of a thermometer.

The intelligence referred to is contained in your Hong Kong dispatch of Feb. 19. It says: "Catholic priests, who have arrived from the north, report the Mohammedan rebels in strong force on the road to Pekin, and predict the fall of the Celestial Empire within a year." This sounds ominous, and the source from which it comes makes it deserving of respect. The fact as stated I shall not, therefore, call in question; but we are under no obligation to accept the inference. Granted that the "rebels are in strong force" and "on the road to Pekin," is that a sufficient ground for concluding that they will succeed in taking the capital and subverting the Government? Such a prediction, to be of any value, ought to rest, not on any isolated occurrence, but on an extensive induction of facts. The defences of the capital, the state of the country, the disposition of the people, and especially the character and resources of the enemy—all should be taken into account.

Now, a careful study of the course of events during a long residence in China, and information from native newspapers and private correspondents since my return to this country, (in Autumn last,) have led me to form a very different opinion. I do not, indeed, hesitate to avow that I regard the prospects of the Chinese Government as more encouraging at present than they have been at any time during the last fifteen years.

Within that period they have sustained a foreign war and suppressed two native rebellions. No fewer than three rebel armies, all "in strong force," have at different times been "on the road to Pekin." But no one of them succeeded in taking it. On the contrary, the undertaking resulted in every case in their own total destruction. Such, no doubt, would be the fate of this Mohammedan force if they should cross the mountain barrier and emerge into the great plain.

Fifteen years ago the Taipings intrenched themselves in the old capital, Nanking, and occupied nearly all the cities on the great river and the sea-coast. But, like a fire in a forest, they burnt themselves out, and their stronghold was recaptured after they had held it for eleven years. Eight years ago the Nienfei rebellion broke out in the Northern provinces with great violence, and more than once extended its ravages nearly to the walls of the Imperial City. But it has now become a thing of the past; and in a recent number of the Peking *Gazette*, now before me, one of the censors proposes that its history be written. He also proposes that suitable monuments shall be erected in the various provinces to commemorate the achievements of the loyal soldiers—suggesting, however, that the erection of the monuments shall be deferred until certain provinces that are still in a state of insurrection shall be restored to tranquillity. He refers to those in which the Mohammedans are operating, and evidently expect that it will not be long before the loyal troops gather fresh laurels in that quarter.

This is sufficient to show that four months ago the Mandarins at Pekin were not despairing as to the prospects of the Empire. And why should they? They had witnessed the complete suppression of two rebellions, both of giant magnitude, both fastening on the vitals of the country, and threatening it with speedy overthrow. The Mohammedan movement was on the western frontier. It might, at the most, result in depriving the Government of some of its more distant possessions; but no one ever suspected that it boded any danger to the central power. It is itself but a wave from those earthquake shocks which convulsed the provinces of Central China.

Remote in its scene of action, and hitherto but little observed, this Moslem insurrection strikes the mind of the Western world with the suddenness of a surprise. It is not, however, a sudden movement. It is active in three localities widely distant from each other, viz.: Yunnan, on the confines of Burmah, Shense and Kansu in the Northwest, and Turkistan, in Central Asia, at the distance of 2,500 miles from the seat of the Imperial Government. In the first-named place it has been in progress for twelve years, and in the other two for seven years.

The insurgents in these different localities appear to have but little connection with each other, unless it be a latent one, analogous to that which subsists between distant volcanoes. Possibly the conflagration in Yunnan may have been kindled by some spark from India, as it broke out just at the time when the Sepoy mutiny was raging most fiercely. But it is more probable that the Mohammedan districts were in such a state as to require nothing but an opportunity to excite them to revolt.

That opportunity offered itself in the anarchy which attended the rise of the Taipings, and so paralyzed the Government as to prevent the detachment of troops to aid the local Mandarins. After a brief struggle they succeeded in expelling the Chinese officers from about one-half of the province, declared their independence, placed their capital at Talifu, and proclaimed a Sultan under the title of Souleimon.

Rumors of their success reaching their co-religionists in the Northwest, an insurrection broke out at Singanfu in 1862, which spread westward over the two Provinces of Shense and Kansu. Far to the west of this latter province, and separated from it by seas of moving sand, lie the Cities of Yarkand, Kashgar, &c., known as the "eight Mohammedan cities." These caught the infection, the Chinese garrisons were put to death, and the Moslem chiefs set up in place of the Mandarins. Other cities followed their example, and the whole of Turkistan may be considered as lost to the crown of China.

This is not, however, a great loss. Conquered about a hundred years ago by the proud Emperor KIENLUNG, and still known by the name of Sinkiang, "the New Dominion," it has added nothing either to the strength or wealth of the empire. Its independence will not, however, be of long duration, as the Russians are pushing their fortunes in that quarter, and absorbing the neighboring States.

In Shense and Kansu the rebels have been less successful. The Government troops keep possession of all the large cities in both provinces, the rebels roaming over the country, and plundering towns and villages at will. Unable to dislodge the Chinese from the fortresses in the midst of their own district, is it likely that these rebels would undertake an expedition against Pekin? They might, indeed, make a raid in that direction for the purpose of effecting a diversion or to collect supplies, but where the Mohammedan element scarcely amounts to two per cent. of the inhabitants they could not expect any permanent success.

The gazettes of last November report several victories on the part of the Government troops, and record the appointment of civil officers for cities far out on the western frontier, which is proof enough that the Government has not yet succumbed in that quarter. Beyond converting the rural districts of these two great provinces into a desolate wilderness, the Moslem bandits have as yet effected nothing. They have no organized Government or permanent resources. Inferior to the Chinese in intelligence, they are inferior also in arms and discipline. A certain fanatical zeal may indeed make amends for these disadvantages, but it cannot enable a handful of these rebels to make headway in a region where they are outnumbered fifty to one.

In Yunnan we have the singular spectacle of a small Mohammedan State completely insulated, and removed at a great distance from any other Mohammedan community. How came it there? Was the colony from which it sprang formed by gradual emigration from India, or was it planted by a body of military adventurers?

The latter hypothesis appears the most probable—especially as it is recorded in Chinese history that the Emperors of China, about a thousand years ago, borrowed troops from the Caliphs of Bagdad. They came by sea to the port of Canton, which was at that time thronged with merchants from Arabia. After completing their service, some of them were content to remain in China, and received, it is thought, grants of land in the Province of Yunnan, where the people have a tradition to the same effect, call themselves Arabs, and to a considerable extent speak the Arabic language. Strange that the germ of a colony planted so long ago should only burst into full flower after the lapse of a thousand years!

I conclude this brief survey by repeating the opinion that the prospects of China are, on the whole, better than they have been at any time for the last fifteen years. Some of its outer branches have indeed dropped off, but the main body exhibits some signs of improving health and vitality. With the exception of these Mohammedans, who differ from the Chinese both in race and religion, there is nowhere any considerable political party disturbing the peace of the Empire.

PERRY PLUS.

NEW-HAVEN, March 31, 1869.

PERU.

The Loss of the Santiago—A Line of Steamers for the Amazon—Another Eldorado—Yellow Fever Raging in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Sunday, March 14, 1869.

I believe I stated in my last letter that no one was lost from the wreck of the fine steamer *Santiago*, in the Straits of Magellan. The full particulars having come to Peru from Captain KING himself, he states that one sailor, a servant and an infant child were lost. The steamer was worth £70,000, and was not insured, and not any of the cargo was saved, as she struck upon a sunken rock in Borgia Bay, just entering the Straits, and as it was midnight, and the steamer was going at full speed, she sunk in three hours from the tremendous shock. This rock is not laid down in any chart, and some seem to think it some new and sudden upheaval of the bed of the ocean, due to the late earthquakes and tidal waves that have so agitated the entire continent these few months past. Though the Pacific Mail Company have suffered great losses lately in the loss of the *Arica* and *Santiago*, yet this accident will in nowise injure the navigation through the Straits. The fine new steamer *Magellanes* sailed from Liverpool yesterday, (March 13,) per agreement, for Callao and Valparaiso, to take the place of the steamer *Santiago*.

THE VALLEYS OF THE AMAZON.

The Pacific Mail Company, notwithstanding their late heavy losses, have given instructions through their manager at Callao, Mr. GEORGE PETRIE, to establish a line of steamers on the Amazon and its tributaries, and by these steamers they will give a very powerful impulse to the development of all those rich and fertile regions hitherto unknown. These valleys, never before explored by the foot of white man, abound in almost everything. Especially are they rich in all varieties of wood, cocoa, coffee, cotton, vanilla, rice, and silver and ores. Mr. WELLS, who made a thorough study of the navigation of the Amazon and its branches, for the English Mail Company, arrived in Callao, from Panama, by the last steamer, and so favorably does he report upon the unknown fertility and richness of these regions, especially in the valley of the River Perené, that every one prophecies a great impetus to trade and commerce.

The "Amazon Fever" has seized upon our young men in Chili, Callao and Lima, with quite as much fervor as the California fever of years ago, before the Isthmus of Panama felt the tread of the iron horse. I have been permitted to see a letter written by one of these exploring young men to a brother in Lima, from a small encampment on one of the tributaries of the Amazon. He urges upon his brother, his friends, and all young men, disposed to *work*, "to come to these new, untried fields," and adds, "that they cannot fail to realize a fortune in a couple of years if they have any means to start on, or the ability to work and the will to do so." I imagine that these new regions, like the oil and gold fever "diggins," will have an immense tide of emigration, and have their day. The climate is said to be perfect, but in the lower valley the rains produce "fever and ague."

THE AUGUST EARTHQUAKES.

The Government of Peru still extends a helping hand to the sufferers by the late earthquakes of Aug. 13. And with its own coffers empty, it deserves great credit for authorizing a board of some of the wealthiest and most influential gentlemen in Lima, and of the North Coast, to draw out the basis for the establishment of a "Hypothecary Bank," by means of which, the poor inhabitants who had lost their all, may be able to rebuild their towns and villages.

IRON MINES IN PERU.

Mr. HARRIS, one of our new Government engineers, who discovered near Lima the abundant indications of iron ore, has been given full power to open and work the mine. The ore yields 78 per cent., net, and investigation has proved it finer and better in quality than pig iron, which has hitherto been used here entirely.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever is quite prevalent in Lima and in Callao. Several deaths occur daily. The prominent photographist, Mr. COURRET, in Callao, died with it in a few days. A young man of great ability as clerk in FRANCIS BRYCE's ship chandlery store, also died. A Mr. OLIVER, who had been out here but a few months from Bath, Me., to establish himself in business as ship carpenter, also died, and every foreigner, man, woman or child, who has landed here since December last, either has had it and recovered or died. It will not do for any foreigner to seek a home in this country during the prevalence of this yellow fever. The fever rages down the southern coast.

THE STAMP TAX.

The law to reëstablish the stamp tax has been again enforced, with added amendments. The stamps are of six sizes, from twenty soles down to ten cents, and are used on every kind of documents of credit, bearing any contract, or the cancelation of the same. This law is being constantly made and amended and revoked in Peru by each successive Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT VALPARAISO.

The steamer just arrived from Valparaiso brings the startling intelligence of a very disastrous fire then raging in that city. Many of the principal stores and fine edifices had already fallen a prey to the devouring element; but it was believed when the steamer left that the conflagration had been arrested, and would speedily be conquered.

A SUCCESSFUL CIRCUS TROUPE.

The people of Lima are in ecstacies over a monster circus, now performing in the city, that arrived from Panama by the last steamer. Over a week have they drawn immense houses, (they perform in the bull ring,) and there is as yet no diminution of numbers. They are due at Callao for exhibition next week, but while they draw so heavily in Lima they will not "pull up stakes" for Callao. Callao people grumble greatly at their not fulfilling their original contract by coming to Callao, but I think nearly every one in the latter place has already gone up to Lima to see them perform. The first night they opened seven thousand people waited admission, and thousands have been unable to obtain admission. Next to a bull fight the Peruvian enjoys a circus and a horse race. It is currently reported that seven of the circus troupe (Italian and French) are lying sick with the yellow fever in its different stages.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

Some little grumbling has occurred among the Peruvians, owing to the fact that lately all the prizes in the last four lotteries have been drawn by foreigners. They do not think this right. But as lotteries have existed, and will exist, here for the last thirty and the coming thirty more years, it seems but fair that a foreigner should draw a few hundred dollars occasionally; especially as such instances are rare. The lottery system is managed fairly here, however, and is made a legitimate business.

X. Y. Z.

BOSTON DETECTIVES.

Serious Charges of Corruption—Statement of a State-street Broker—Investigation by a Legislative Committee—The Lord Bond Robbery.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 31, 1869.

The serious charges brought against some of the leading and best-known Boston detectives by Mr. GOODING, the State-street broker who was robbed in July, 1866, by the famous dog-fancier, HARRY JENNINGS, and the man-about-town, CHARLES STEADMAN—at least so the jury have declared, before whom they have just been tried, as has been reported—have created quite a commotion in Police circles here, and caused a livelier interest than has before been felt in your detective-police investigations in New-York. Mr. GOODING has mysteriously hinted for some weeks at extraordinary developments that he could and would make when he chose, about the detective system of this city, but has only just seen fit to make them, or to begin to make them in a formal manner. This he is doing before the Committee of the Legislature who are considering the proposition to establish a Metropolitan Police system and abolish the present. Just what he said to that Committee at the first hearing a few days ago, the public was not told, that body for some reason or other concluding to keep it secret. But enough got out to cause talk on the street and wake up the Chief of Police, who threw down the glove to Mr. GOODING and challenged him to come on and state and prove his statements. Mr. GOODING accepted, and so this forenoon a public hearing was given in what is called the "Blue Room" of the State-house. There was a large attendance of people connected with the affairs of the City Government, including the Chief of Police and all the prominent detectives. These, recognizing the importance of the matter, had with them counsel—the Assistant City Solicitor. Mr. GOODING gave his statement in substance as below. It might be well to state, by way of introduction, that Mr. GOODING was robbed by parties who hired a portion of his office ostensibly for the purpose of going into the book business, and that the "Gus. Penny" alluded to was the "pal" of the principals—STEADMAN and JENNINGS. The full particulars have been published in the TIMES.

STATEMENT OF MR. GOODING.

In July, 1866, my safe in my office in State-street, was robbed of about $10,000 in gold. On the 10th of July I went to the City Hall and asked what should be done in order to get at the robbers. The Chief detailed two detective officers, HEATH and JONES, to work up my case. The first thing that came to my notice was a telegram from Captain JOURDAN, of the New-York Police, which was as follows:

I have a man arrested on suspicion of having robbed your safe. Will you send a man here who can identify him and other parties at large.
(Signed) Captain JOHN JOURDAN.

I showed this to BEN HEATH. He told me that JOURDAN was at the head of a ring in New-York, and had the Judges and officers under his thumb, and all that he wanted to get me to New-York for was to fleece me. HEATH also told me to send to JOURDAN for a description of the man he had, and to ask him if he had lost a finger? I did so, and received the following telegram:

The name of the man arrested is JACK HARTLEY, *alias* John Randolph. Has lost no finger on either hand. Is five feet; has smooth face; very long nose.
(Signed) JOHN JOURDAN.

HEATH said this was not my man. But at a subsequent time he said that he was one of the men, at least in his opinion. I had a habit of going to TOM GREW's and HARRY JENNINGS' places (two notorious loafing places in the City for hard characters.) At TOM GREW's I met CHARLES STEADMAN. I accused him of the robbery of my place. STEADMAN remarked, holding up his right hand, that "he hoped God would wither this hand if he had anything to do with it;" that he was a "bummer," and they wouldn't let him into such things. I went to these places by the request of a man whose name I do not wish to state, who told me that if I would go to the headquarters of the thieves in Boston, I would find my men; but that I must keep my proceedings from the detective officers. Several times requested HEATH to arrest STEADMAN, but he always refused to do so. One time in particular, when STEADMAN was passing by. He said that STEADMAN had nothing to do with the robbery. He has twice said that he was one of the fellows, or, in his opinion, was one of them. He afterward said that STEADMAN would prove an *alibi*; but I told him that I knew all about the *alibi*. One time afterward, at GREW's, I made the acquaintance of a man who was familiarly known as "Fatty Norton." After a while he told me, in conversation, that the party who had hired my office, calling himself BLANCHARD, was one "GUS." PENNY, of Portland, and asked me what I would give him if he could prove that GUS. PENNY was my man. I told him $100. Finally, after a good deal of talk and several meetings, he procured a photograph for me, and I recognized him as the man who had hired my office. Ascertained that PENNY was in Montreal. Went to Montreal, but did not succeed in getting him across the States. HEATH and NORTON accompanied me, and I paid all the expenses. (Mr. GOODING here gave in detail his experience in Montreal, his conversation with prominent thieves, and with the party notoriously known as "Hod Annis," and the manner in which he was led to believe that NORTON was playing double.) Came back to Boston and visited HARRY JENNINGS' place and other places, without telling the officers. Soon found that most everything I had said or done was known in those places. And I was told there that the officers had ten per cent. of my money as "hush money;" in one place that an officer who had received it was called Chief, and in another that he was BEN. HEATH. I at once had a conversation with the Chief, and told him what I had heard about an officer called the Chief, or BEN. HEATH, receiving ten per cent. of my money, and he told me to keep quiet for awhile; that somebody was probably playing Chief. I kept still. In the Fall of 1866 heard of the silk robbery case in Philadelphia, and that the parties implicated in that knew about my robbery. One named HARLAM said there was a "copper" in the Gooding robbery named HEATH JONES. Sent an officer to Philadelphia, at suggestion of Chief KURTZ, named WILLIAM K. JONES. He said a part of my money was taken from WILSON and BARTON. In November, 1866, a Mr. HALL came into my office and said that a woman named EMMA GOOGINS, of Portland, knew PENNY, and could get him into the States. It was arranged that the woman should be taken to St. Albans, feign sick and send for PENNY to come to her. JONES and LEEDS, the detectives, LEEDS being a third detective detailed to me, one TURNFOOT and HALL started with the woman for St. Albans. Before starting, JONES said that if HALL and TURNFOOT were to go he would not; and he also went away from the depot, but he did go by another road. He did not stop at St. Albans, but went to Montreal. JONES and LEEDS returned in good time, without having accomplished anything for me. JONES said that "if I wanted him to go to St. Albans again he should want $50 a day." I soon found out that JONES had in Montreal gone directly to HOD ANNIS' place and told him to instruct PENNY not to go to St. Albans, and to tell him what was going on there. Went to Montreal again, and through the efforts of HOD ANNIS got at PENNY and his story. During conversation with him a person, whose name I do not wish to give, came into the place in which we were talking, and said, "it is strange to see GOODING and PENNY together; and to me, "Has GUS told you who the other parties are?" "In part," I said. I then named over the men—JACK HARTLEY, WILSON, BARTON, PENNY, STEADMAN and JENNINGS, and PENNY assented. Heard in Montreal again that HEATH was one the 'Coppers.' Wanted to get PENNY arrested. Sent for HEATH and asked him for the warrant he had for the arrest of PENNY. He said he hadn't it; that he had filed it in the Municipal Court. He went to England immediately after—the next day. I sent to the Court for the warrant, and it could not be found. So I got an *alias* warrant and on that arrested PENNY at Ogdensburg. When HEATH was last in the office—when I asked him for the warrant—he said that he was sorry I had lost faith in him. I said: "Why did you instruct me to send to Captain JOURDAN the telegram about JACK HARTLEY?" He replied that he had since learned that he was one of my men. I asked him why he did not arrest STEADMAN, and he replied that STEADMAN could prove an *alibi*. He said I would get my money. If STEADMAN should "make a good strike," he would arrest him and then get the money. I replied that I didn't want any one robbed to pay me. HEATH seemed to be hurt, and said that he not only liked me but loved me and had thought of proposing to go into business with me, and to get a house near mine. He had thought of going out of the detective business if he got out of the Lord bond robbery all right.

In answer to inquiries, Mr. GOODING said that he had learned from "cross-men" that the Boston detectives didn't go into any case unless they were provided for pretty well beforehand. Parties that he knew of could testify, he believed, that certain detectives had shared booty with certain robbers. One TOM JENNINGS, a nephew of the HARRY JENNINGS connected with his robberies, was arrested for robbing the safe of the Taunton Express and let off by the detectives. In the pursuit of the robbers of his place, he has had but little help from the Boston offices, and no benefit that amounted to anything from HEATH and JONES. The robbery and the expense of hunting up the robbers had cost him very nearly thirty thousand dollars; it had broken up his business and put him into debt, whereas before the robbery he did not owe a hundred dollars in the world. At this point the hearing was closed for the day. It will be resumed on Friday, when the Chief and the detectives will have a chance to speak for themselves.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

Mr. GOODING was questioned in regard to his knowledge of other robberies in which Boston detectives have had an unrighteous part, but he concluded to put off statements on this point until Friday, when he would have more time, the hour then approaching very near to the time of the opening of the regular daily session of the Legislature. From what he has let drop in conversation it is concluded that these statements will be in regard to the famous Lord bond robbery in New-York. It is understood that he alleges that leading representatives of the New-York as well as the Boston detective forces met in Montreal with the Lord bond robbers and received a good percentage of the spoils. Further, that before the robbery was committed it was known to the Police that such a robbery would be committed, and, moreover, that a policeman handed the boxes containing the bonds out of the office. It is said that he got his information from "cross-men" and thieves generally, with which he has lived pretty generally during the past two years while working up his own case.

MUNROE.

Death of Citizens of Philadelphia.

RICHARD D. WOOD, long and favorably known as one of the leading and most public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city on Thursday. Mr. WOOD was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits as a dry goods jobber, principal of the house of WOOD & ABBOTT, but from this he retired many years ago, and had since been very extensively engaged in manufactures at Millville, N. J., where he had large iron mills. He erected there one of the largest and finest mill-dams in America, at great expense and very durable. He was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Camden and Millville Railroad, subsequently merged in the West Jersey Railroad as a through line to Cape May, and the prompt building of this work rendered the through line a certainty. He was a very extensive landholder in New-Jersey, and on much of the forest land he owned there he encouraged the foundation of such colonies as Vineland. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of Philadelphia, his estate being valued at many millions; the exact amount it would be difficult to tell.

ROBERT DUNGLISON, LL.D., also died in Philadelphia on Thursday. Of him the *North American* of that city says:

He was born in Keswick, Cumberland, England, in 1798, and at the time of his decease was Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College of this city. He commenced the practice of medicine a few years before he came to the United States, and in 1824 was elected Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia, which position he held until 1833. During his residence at the University he enjoyed the friendship of President MADISON, to whom he dedicated his *Human Physiology*, "in testimony of unfeigned respect for his talents and philanthropy, and of gratitude for numerous evidences of friendship." For three years he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Maryland, when he was elected, in 1836, to the professorship in the Jefferson Medical College, which he has since filled. DR. DUNGLISON is the author of nearly twenty volumes, generally treatises on subjects connected with medical science, all of which have been well received by the profession, and have met with an extended sale. Among these may be mentioned his "Principles of Human Physiology," (2 vols., 8vo, Philadelphia, 1832,) "New Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature," (2 vols., 8vo, Boston, 1833,) "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica," (8vo, Philadelphia, 1836,) "New Remedies," (8vo, 1839,) and "Human Health," (new edition, 8vo, 1844.) These works have been introduced as text-books in various colleges.

The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company.

From the Providence Journal, April 2.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company, holden in Boston, on Monday, March 29 it was voted: "That the clerk of this Company be directed to call a meeting of its stockholders, to be held in the hall over the depot of the Old Colony and Newport Railway, in Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, April 7, 1869, at 11½ o'clock A. M., to consider whether the Company will approve the proposed arrangement with the Narragansett Steamship Company, to sell the boats and property of this Company, and whether the stockholders will accept the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, of Rhode Island, passed at their January session in the present year; and whether this Company will authorize an issue of its bonds, and if so, to what amount and on what terms; and whether it will authorize a mortgage of its franchises and property, or any part thereof, to secure said bonds, for the purpose of providing for the floating debts of the Company and for other purposes, and on what terms said bonds shall be disposed of; or whether the Company will in some other manner, (and if so, what?) provide for the debts of the Company, or whether the Company will sell its franchises and property, or any part thereof, and on what terms and conditions close up the affairs of the Company; and to attend to any other business before said meeting."

Death of the Step-Daughter of the Alleged Fitchburg Wife-Murderer.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 2.

Miss LUCY ADELAIDE EVANS, step-daughter of ROBERT D. PYKE, of Fitchburg, who is now in custody on a charge of murdering his wife by poison, died in this city at the Temporary Home for the Destitute, No. 12 Kneeland-street, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The deceased came to this city on the 23d ult., with Deputy State Constable JOHN W. KIMBALL, of Fitchburg, and voluntarily sought an asylum at the institution in which she died. On Monday morning last she gave birth to a still-born child, and she subsequently sank rapidly until her death at the time above stated. She retained her consciousness until nearly the last moment, but was unable to speak for about forty-eight hours before her death. She experienced great kindness from the matron and others in charge of the Home, for which she expressed much thankfulness. Her age was 20 years. The connection of Miss EVANS with her step-father, before and after his marriage with her mother, nineteen years ago, was described in the extraordinary testimony given by the deceased at the recent examination of PYKE, which need not be repeated here. We understand that she has since reiterated the most important parts of her statement, in conversations with her friends and the officers of the law. Whatever doubt may exist as to PYKE's guilt of the special charge against him, there cannot be much question of his responsibility for the ruin and death of the young woman who has so soon followed her mother to the tomb.

Another Acknowledgment from Ex-Governor Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., March 22, 1869.

To John Logue, Esq., President of the Irish Literary Association of Memphis:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th inst. came duly to hand, and the check for $700 30 was received and honored. I repeat to you the grateful sense with which I receive the compliment from the generous hearts of Irishmen. In my present stripped condition it was a God-send, and I trust that the choicest blessings of the Almighty Giver of every good and perfect gift, may be vouchsafed to you and your countrymen and country forever. This present and the feeling it touches, make my heart as green as the Emerald of Ireland. God be with her and the oppressed of every land who suffer as her sons do and have done. I look to a day of deliverance. Yours, gratefully,

HENRY A. WISE.

A Child Saved from Death by an Engineer.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 31.

Day before yesterday, as the afternoon freight train on the Indianapolis Railroad was passing the house of MR. HUTCHINSON, about five miles from this city, the engineer, WM. GRIFFITH, saw a little child, about 2 years of age, seated on the track—no person in sight, and the infant playing almost in the jaws of death. GRIFFITH reversed his engine, but soon discovered that the train could not be stopped in time to save the child. He resolved upon a desperate effort to rescue the child. He passed along the rail leading along the side of the engine down to the cowcatcher, and lying down with his arm extended as near the ground as safety would admit. As the train approached nearer and nearer the child, big drops of perspiration rolled off his face thick as drops of rain, from the effects of the intensity of excitement, commingled with fear that he might not make a successful grasp when the child would be reached, or that its clothing might become entangled in the 'point' of the pilot and perhaps drag himself under the wheels. But he was successful. He caught the child by the hair of the head and lifted it safely up on the cow-catcher. The child gave only one scream, from the effects of pain caused by its hair being pulled, which brought the mother, Mrs. HUTCHINSON, to the door. The train was stopped and the child restored to its mother.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The tickets for the Seventh Regiment Promenade Concert have been issued, and the event will come off on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music. We happen to know that the arrangements are on the most liberal scale, and the affair cannot fail to be successful. Quartermaster Wood is of course full of business, and the regiment is fortunate in the possession of so faithful an executive officer, for he always carries the weight of responsibility in these matters. The Committee has issued the following rules for the concert: Entrance to the floor through main or middle door only. Exit by the side aisles and doors. No person admitted to the floor except in full dress; hats and bonnets positively prohibited. The stairs on the south side must be used to ascend, and on the north side to descend. No checks will be issued. Members in uniform are expected to appear in full dress coat, gray pantaloons, shoulder knots and white body-belt; veterans of the regiment are requested to wear the badge of the corps. Active members of the regiment on either of the committees will wear one cross-belt, with breastplate and bayonet scabbard. Members of committees will enter by the Fourteenth-street door. The number of tickets is limited to 2,800.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-seventh Regiment are ordered to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the regimental armory for drill on Friday next, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely.

The following drills are announced: Companies B, H, C and A, Tuesday, April 13 and 20; Companies K, G, D and E, Thursday, April 15 and 22. The entire command, Thursday, April 29. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The regiment having adopted a fatigue uniform, consisting of gray cap, jacket and pants, trimmed with red and gilt, with white cross and body belts, such uniform is declared to be the fatigue uniform of this regiment, and none other will be recognised as such on and after April 29, and the Commandant expresses the earnest hope that every member of the regiment will at once provide himself with the said uniform. *Resignations*—Captain Howard Galpen, Company G. *Discharges*—Jabez A. Bishop, Company A; Floyd Smith, Jr., Company A; E. G. Waldo, Company C; Seth M. Corwin, Company C; Samuel Lawrence, Jr., Company G; Peter B. Ross, Company C; John H. Williams, Company C; Geo. T. Bourne, Company E; Geo. S. Underhill, Company E; Jacob C. Zabriskie, Company B—all expiration of term of service.

The drill season is rapidly approaching, and several of the regiments ceased drilling on Thursday last, but the majority will continued or a fortnight longer. Company G, of the First Regiment Infantry, propose to wind up their drill season with an exhibition drill and ball.

Battery C, of the First Regiment Artillery, gave their annual invitation ball on Monday evening last and achieved a success.

Company B, Sixth Regiment, gave their annual ball on Monday evening, when Captain Charles F. Koch was presented with a very handsome oil painting by his command.

Company D, of the Eighth Regiment, Captain J. Pemberty commanding, gave their annual ball on Monday evening last. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the Eighth, and officers from the Ninth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments also attended.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment will give a complimentary hop to their bandmaster, William Robertson, on Wednesday evening next.

On dit that a row has occurred in the Board of Officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment and Colonel Leggett has been requested to resign. Captain Wm. H. Cox is now under arrest in consequence of this misunderstanding. If the Thirty-seventh does not check internal discord the command will undoubtedly be disbanded.

The exempt members of the City Guard and Light Guard have perfected a new organization as the "Old Guard," and they propose to give a grand ball on Tuesday night, at the Academy of Music. The proceeds of the ball are to be applied to the formation of a charity fund to aid those widows and orphans of deceased members who may be in need.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the two weeks ending March 27, 1869: Second Division—John B. Woodward, Major-General. Second Brigade—Louis Bauer, Surgeon, vice D. B. St. John Roosa, resigned. Fourth Regiment of Infantry—William DeLacey, Colonel, vice Harmon D. Hull, resigned. Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Gustavus Landman, Captain, vice Jacob Eiler, resigned. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—William Hesse, First Lieutenant, vice Chris. F. Koch, promoted; Christian Kapp, Second Lieutenant, vice Wm. Hesse, promoted; Henry W. Wagner, Second Lieutenant, vice John Schutz, promoted. Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Hermann Rocke, Adjutant, vice Chas. E. Hanseman, resigned; A. Edward George, Quartermaster, vice Hermann Rocke, appointed Adjutant. Twenty-First Regiment of Infantry—Edgar M. Meeks, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Geo. W. McLellan, resigned; Nicholas R. Hutton, Captain, vice Harmon Near, resigned; Nelson Hasseman, First Lieutenant, vice George Paulmier, failed to qualify; Alexander Near, Second Lieutenant, vice Nicholas R. Hutton, promoted. Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Henry Burke, First Lieutenant, vice P. J. Manley, failed to qualify; Robert S. Deyer, Surgeon, original. Fifty-Fifth Regiment of Infantry—Rudolph LeFevre, Captain, vice Jacob Tartter, resigned; Francois Deauvais, First Lieutenant, vice Rudolph LeFevre, promoted; Jules M. Dubois, Second Lieutenant, vice Chas. Eyppen, resigned; Francis Wokal, Second Lieutenant, vice Jacob Bessinger, failed to qualify. Fifty-Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Joseph H. Philips, Chaplain, original. Sixty-Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Jos. Collins, Adjutant, vice P. A. Hargous, promoted; John Stacom, Commissary, original; Bernard Gallagher, Chaplain, reappointment. Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Charles F. Scheffer, Captain, vice Thomas G. Graham, resigned. Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry—John J. Shaw, Colonel, vice Addison Farnsworth, resigned. Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Charles S. Hellman, Captain, vice F. Kohlburger, resigned; Charles Möhring, vice A. Stauf, promoted.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief: First Regiment of Artillery—John May, Second Lieutenant, March 23; Nicholas Henry, Second Lieutenant, March 27. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—Albert Steinway, Colonel, March 27. Tenth Regiment of Infantry—William H. Mott, Second Lieutenant, March 20. Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—Jacob J. Baumann, First Lieutenant, March 20. Thirty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—W. P. Herring, Captain, March 20. Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Edwin H. Sawdelle, Captain, March 23; Sylvester P. Robins, First Lieutenant, March 23. Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—John S. Derr, First Lieutenant, March 23. Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry—William E. Rache, Second Lieutenant, March 20. Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry—Joseph Fauer, Second Lieutenant, March 23.

Major-General Woodward, commanding the Second Division, has appointed on his Staff Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Heath, to be Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel; Ira M. Homiston to be Surgeon, with the rank of Colonel; John E. Fay, Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Ex-Colonel R. R. Woodward, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Heath formerly commanded Company F, of the Thirteenth Regiment, and afterward served on the Staff of General Duryea, former commandant of the division. Colonel Homiston served in the field as a Surgeon of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, and later as Surgeon of the Sixteenth (New-York) Cavalry. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward was once a member of the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment.

Friday evening last was the occasion of a reunion among the active and veteran members of the Eighth Company, Seventh Regiment, and their friends. On that evening an extra drill was held, ostensibly for the purpose of ending with suitable *éclat* the drill season just past, which, by the way, has been a very successful one, both in regard to the standard of excellence attained by the company and the number of men recruited. The main object, however, was to present Captain Smith with a testimonial worthy his long service in the company, and his high character as an officer. Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, there was a large attendance of the friends of the company, both ladies and gentlemen. After a drill, which was highly creditable to officers and men, the testimonial, in the shape of a very handsome Jurgensen watch, was presented by Lieutenant Abrams, of the Eighth Company, with a neat and effective speech. Captain Smith was evidently taken by surprise, as was intended, the arrangements having been conducted with great secrecy. He, however, responded in a few appropriate remarks, expressing his satisfaction with the present status of the company, and his gratification at being the recipient of a testimonial of regard from its members. The gentlemen then adjourned to the Eighth Company room, where a collation was spread, and speeches made by Captain Smith, Colonel Shumway, formerly captain of the company, and others; the ladies, in the meantime, being provided with refreshments in the room of the Board of Officers. The arrangements were excellent, and the whole affair a decided success.

Street-Cleaning in Brooklyn.

The inhabitants of Brooklyn have for many years endured the annoyance of a very ineffective system of street-cleaning by contract. The thoroughfares, including sidewalks, crossings, culverts, gutters, &c., have been allowed to remain in the most wretched condition. To amend this, the Legislature has just enacted a law constituting a Commission with sweeping powers. The water and sewerage, and all work pertaining to the condition of the streets, will be controlled by this Board. As there will be but four Commissioners, salaried at $5,000 a year each, the people will know whom to hold responsible for any shortcomings. The same work has heretofore been under the control of the twenty-two Aldermen, and nobody could be found willing to accept the blame. If the new Commissioners will perform their duties with a conscientious regard to the comfort of the whole people, they will earn, in addition to their handsome salaries, the warmest praises of their constituents.

Fire Marshal's Monthly Report.

From the report of Fire Marshal BRACKETT for the month of March, 1869, it appears that there were 79 fires and 17 false alarms during the past month. Of these, 12 were caused by carelessness of occupants, 5 by explosions of kerosene lamps, 3 by upsetting of the same, 3 by children playing with matches, 3 by spontaneous combustion, 1 by explosion of chemicals, 1 of incendiary origin, (parties undiscovered,) and the rest by a variety of unknown causes. In 25 cases, no loss was claimed; in 10, the loss was less than $100; in 21, between $100 and $1,000; in thirteen, between $1,000 and $5,000; in four, between $5,000 and $10,000; in four, between $10,000 and $50,000; in one, between $50,000 and $100,000, and in one fire over $100,000. The total loss for the month was, on buildings, $64,790, and on stock, $237,390; total, $302,180. The insurances on the above amounted to $187,810 on buildings and $794,450 on stock; total, $982,260.

Our Parks.

The rain and sunshine of April begin to show their effects upon our parks. The grass is growing verdant, even in City Hall Park, and the caution "Keep off the grass!" is no longer a mockery.

Central Park is already a lovely promenade ground. The young trees are budding, and will soon be in leaf, while the grass tempts the deer to browse upon it. The little lakes shine like sheets of silver in the sun, and the birds twitter and trill gaily as they hop from branch to branch of the young trees. All is vernal up there.

Union-square is alive with its sparrows and fresh with its grass. Already nursery maids seek the seats to give the children an airing. The old trees seem to raise their heads with new life, and begin to show signs of leafing, much to the delight of the sparrows. The breath of Spring has been blown upon the Square, and the frost of Winter is fast yielding to its genial influences. This Square will soon be one of the sweetest breathing spots in the City—if our *gamins* will allow it to be so.

Washington Parade Ground is also changing its aspect. The bloom of Spring is spreading all over the ground; and soon the basin will be filled with water, and a *jet d'eau* arise, to beautify the scene and sprinkle with its spray the surrounding ground. Nurses with children in their arms already seek the little seats on this ground, and add their bloom to that of the season.

City Hall Park is essaying to assume a vernal aspect. Here the grass has, between the feet of boys and the dust of streets on three sides, a hard struggle for existence; but it is now slowly freshening in spite of its enemies. The basin appears clean and ready for a *jet d'eau*, if the City Fathers will see fit to give that watery attraction to the "Park," which is certainly too good to be a mere playground or council-place for boot-blacks *et id genus omne*. Some care should be bestowed upon these fresh breathing spots of our City, for soon heat and dust will oppress us, and render to the weary citizen or stranger a cool, shady seat—a luxury which can be provided cheaply. Let our City Fathers help Nature a little to beautify our good City. Let there be grass and water-seats and shade.

Cruelty to a Turtle—The Creature Declared to be a Reptile and Without the Pale of the Law.

One CHARLES SMITH was yesterday arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions charged with cruelty to animals, the specification being that he had turtles in a cart lying on their backs and secured by tarred ropes passing through holes in their fins. As champions for the injured turtles appeared Mr. BERGH and Assistant District-Attorney BLUNT who, the facts being admitted, sought to show by science that these acts inflicted pain on the turtles, and hence the persons so using them came within the statute and were liable to punishment. Professor WOOD was called as a witness, and testified that wherever a nerve is roughly touched there is pain inflicted; and hence he believed that passing tarred ropes through the holes in the fins inflicted pain on the turtles, and more especially if in this condition they are jolted through the streets in a cart. Dr. FRANCIS was next called, and corroborated this evidence, but said it was possible for the turtle to be thus secured without suffering any pain at all; and in reply to a question on cross-examination admitted the turtle to be a reptile, "but of a very high order."

Mr. HOWE, counsel for the accused, then addressed the Court, denying that the special acts complained of inflicted any pain, but claiming that if they did the Court had no jurisdiction, as the turtle is a reptile, and not an animal; and therefore not included in the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In support of this proposition, the counsel cited several authorities, and drew a grotesque picture of the evils which would ensue if Mr. BERGH's proposition should be established as the law. In that case no oyster could be opened, nor any fish taken by hook or gill-net, nor could any sportsman pursue wild game, unless he should enter into bonds to avoid inflicting pain by killing outright at every shot. The counsel further said that the holes in the fins were made by the natives of the Bahama Islands, where the turtles were first caught; and if the perforation ever were cruelty, it was when the holes were first made, and the islanders were responsible instead of the prisoner.

Mr. BERGH, in reply, said that in the performance of his merciful duties to the lower orders of creation, he always expected to be the butt of ridicule, and he had been so often threatened with personal violence that he fully believed that he will be murdered some day for his strict performance of his task. In reference to the present case, he said he had no animosity against the accused; that he was attacking the system and not individuals, and had caused this complaint to be made solely with a view of testing the question whether turtles can have the same protection which has been accorded to the higher orders of animals.

The case being then submitted, Justice DOWLING remarked that Mr. BERGH was entitled to the fullest protection of the law in the prosecution of his laudable work, but as to the present case, the Magistrate felt convinced that the Legislature had not intended to include the turtle within the provisions of the law, and he should therefore acquit the prisoner. Mr. BERGH then asked if the decision could be taken as license for the perpetration of all manner of cruelties upon the hapless turtles, but Justice DOWLING declined to answer the question, and the voice of the turtle promises to be heard in wailing through the land.

Co-operative Printers' Society.

A meeting took place last evening at No. 62 East Broadway of the new Coöperative Printers' Society, now in process of formation. The capital stock will consist of $20,000, in 2,000 shares of $10 each, of which $1 is to be paid down, and the rest as may be required. About 1,700 shares have been taken, of which 1,100 have had the first installment paid on them. The temporary officers are Mr. WM. STIRK, President; WM. EAGAN, Vice-President, and CHAS. G. STONE, Secretary and Treasurer. As soon as the 2,000 shares are fully subscribed for, and the first installments paid in, a permanent board of officers will be chosen, more money will be called in, and operations will be commenced. A number of shares were taken last night, and in the course of a week or two it is thought that they will all be absorbed.

Mayor's Office.

During the past week the Mayor's Marshal granted licenses as follows: Carts, 65; venders, 37; drivers, 31; expressmen, 13; porters, 5; junk-shop, 1; boarding house, 1; coach, 1; total, 154. Amount received for licenses and fines, $269 50, and the sum of $218 50 was refunded to various parties who had been swindled. The Marshal yesterday heard and decided the following case; OTTO MONNHEIMER vs. DIBBLE & GERRY. The complainant stated that he was persuaded to enter a drinking saloon, where he partook of two glasses of liquor, which greatly affected his brain; from this saloon he was taken to defendants' place of business, No. 179 Broadway, and was induced to bet on cards, and, as alleged, was swindled out of $56. The Marshal sent for the defendants, and compelled them to refund the sum of $50 to the complainant.

Defrauding Soldiers.

At a meeting of Post Winthrop No. 28, G. A. R., last evening, resolutions were adopted approving the joint resolution offered in the Senate of the United States a few days ago, by Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, for the protection of soldiers and their heirs, providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers or their heirs directly, and not to any agent, nor upon any power of attorney whatever. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to Congress, for the passage of the resolution before the adjournment of this session. Posts of the G. A. R., and all soldiers, were requested to coöperate in preventing further frauds upon soldiers or their widows and orphans. A petition has been prepared, and can be obtained at STEWART & HAVING's, No. 432 Broadway.

Assaulting an Officer.

It will be remembered that one HUGH MINNICK was on Friday held by Justice DOWLING for trial on a charge of assaulting Officer MCARTHUR, of the Tombs Police Court squad, in consequence of the officer's intercepting him in a raid upon the Tombs prison to see his friend JOHN REAL, and congratulate him on the postponement of his execution. The case of MINNICK was upon the calendar of the Special Sessions, and when it was called, the defendant, who has been out on bail, did not answer. Justice DOWLING declared the bail bond to be forfeited, and ordered a bench warrant for the arrest of MINNICK to be issued. The warrant was subsequently issued by Mr. ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, the Clerk of the Court, and placed in the hands of an officer for service.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Prince of WALES was received in Constantinople by the Sultan with great splendor.

The Cunard Line has received the contract for carrying the mail between Liverpool and New-York. The Royal Mail steamship *Java*, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, took out £82,000 sterling in specie on American account.

The proceedings of the Constitutional Cortes yesterday were very interesting. In reply to a question, FIGNEROLA, the Minister of Finance, stated that he had no knowledge that Mr. HALE, the United States Minister, had ever introduced articles contraband of war under diplomatic privileges.

Conspiracies against the Government have been discovered at Naples and Ancona, Italy, and the ringleaders arrested.

WEST INDIES.

According to telegrams received yesterday the steamer *Commandatario*, it seems, is still in the hands of the insurgents. She was supplied with guns, coal and ammunition off the Bahamas, and did not enter the harbor of Nassau at all.

A skirmish is reported to have taken place between the insurgents and Government troops, while the latter were conveying provisions from Santa Cruz and Puerto Principe. The result is unknown. It is also reported that the insurgents have destroyed a portion of the Sagua la Grande Railroad.

Advices from St. Thomas state that Dr. BERANGER was placed on board the Laguayra packet by the police. He acknowledged that he was not an American citizen, but that he had declared his first intention.

Porto Rico advices to the 28th reported the island quiet. From St. Domingo we learn that the Dominicans are very unwilling to part with their territory, and that the report of an American war steamer coaling in the Bay of Samaná caused great excitement.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to repeal the act to prevent the importation of certain persons (slaves into) the States. This bill, he said, was designed to repeal the only law relative to slavery remaining upon the statute books of the United States. Laid on the table. Mr. DAWES introduced a joint resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill more clearly defining the meaning of the law in regard to the eight-hour system of mechanics and laborers in the service of the United States. Adopted. On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the House resolution fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up; various amendments were offered and lost, and on motion of Mr. HAMLIN to make the day of adjournment the 10th, an agreement was effected and the resolution passed—yeas 25, nays 19. Mr. SPRAGUE then rose to a personal explanation. The Senate, at 1:45 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. BUTLER reported a bill to allow parties charged in criminal cases in United States Courts to be witnesses at their own request, and not otherwise; also, allowing wives and husbands to be witnesses for or against each other, except as to private conversations between themselves. Recommitted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Deficiency bill. Explanations in regard to various items were made by members, and amendments offered and agreed to, and the bill was passed. The Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment was taken from the Speaker's table, fixing Saturday, the 10th of April, as the day, was agreed to, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GENERAL.

The resolution to reject the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the Ohio House day before yesterday.

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, condemned to be executed for the murder of MRS. HILL, in Philadelphia, solemnly charges the execution of the deed upon his wife, who, as he alleges, killed her mother in a quarrel, and that he has been silent heretofore to save her. The statement is, in some degree, corroborated from the fact that MRS. TWITCHELL left the city at an early hour yesterday morning, when she learned of the intention of her husband to make the confession.

A destructive fire occurred last week at Hawkinsville, Ga. The cotton warehouse of Mr. C. C. CLARKE was destroyed. Loss, $4,000.

One negro killed another in Crawford County, Ga., last week, because he would not go to church.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD has assumed command of the District of Missouri, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kansas.

ALEXANDER PETERSON died in Philadelphia to-day at the age of 74 years. He was well known all over the country as one of the oldest and most successful manufacturers of quercitron bark.

The Boston lathers will make a "strike" to-morrow for $3 50 per day.

A Committee of Emmanuel Church, Boston, has invited the clergy of the Diocese of Central New-York to attend the consecration of Rev. DR. HUNTINGTON, on Thursday, the 8th of April, and to be their guests while remaining in Boston.

There is a general complaint at San Francisco in regard to the irregularity of the Overland Mail. Only one through mail has arrived since March 12.

Ex-President JOHNSON had a public reception at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday.

J. W. FABENS, a Dominican gentleman, who comes to this country armed with full diplomatic power to represent San Domingo in the annexation matter, was before the House Committee of Foreign Affairs on Friday last.

The imports of sugar and molasses for the month of March were probably the largest ever entered at the Baltimore Custom-house within the period of one month.

The colored people of Richmond yesterday celebrated the evacuation of that city by the rebels with a street parade.

Twenty-five officers of the internal revenue, in St. Louis, have received official notice from Washington that their services are no longer required.

An interesting lecture on the principles of free trade, and advocating a return to free-trade policy in the United States, was delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening, by Professor A. L. PERRY, of Williams College. The chair was occupied by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., and there was a large attendance.

A man named WILLIAM BROWN was arrested yesterday in Hoboken, charged with blowing open the safe in the Post Office at Morristown, N. J., and stealing therefrom several hundred dollars.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the case against CHARLES SMITH, charged with cruelty to animals, in maltreating a turtle, was dismissed by Justice DOWLING, on the ground that the turtle was a reptile, and was, therefore, without the pale of the law for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

In the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Mr. TUTHILL, Assistant Treasurer of the Company, was examined at great length before Mr. REDFIELD, the referee, yesterday.

A steam-pipe exploded in the steamer *City of New-York* yesterday, while she was lying at her wharf, Pier No. 45 North River. A seaman named THOMAS JONES was severely scalded.

There were 487 deaths in this City last week, 261 marriages and 360 births.

Co-operation for the Laboring Class.

Among the recommendations of Mr. WELLS' report, in view of the high prices of commodities to the laboring classes, was "coöperation" among laborers and artisans in the purchase of necessities. Nearly all our philanthropical orators and reformers advance this as one of the most efficacious remedies for the evils and misfortunes of labor. "Coöperation for distribution," that is, for the buying and selling of commodities; and "coöperation for production," that is, for manufacture, are the two great forms of application recommended for this economical panacea. The highest authority in the science of political economy—J. STUART MILL—urges coöperation as almost the only solution for the social problem of the condition of labor and the relation of labor and capital in England. The remarkable success of the experiment in "coöperation stores" in Rochdale, and in a few other places in England, of united production in manufacture, has strengthened public confidence in the practical nature of this theoretic remedy. The vision of the future for economists are little nuclei of laborers buying and selling their articles of necessity to one another almost at cost, saving all expenses of "middlemen" and adding probably a third, perhaps one-half, to the purchasing power of wages; while other companies are united for manufacture or agriculture, each member being both capitalist and laborer, employer and employed, each feeling the dignity and responsibility of an independent producer; the jealousies and heart-burnings and contests between labor and capital being thus merged in common interests and common purposes. Under the new *régime* of coöperation there would be no "strikes," for wages would be necessarily be proportioned to profits; no laborers' Unions, for all would be in union; no hostility to capital, for the artisan would be also capitalist; no degradation and dependence of the laborer. Nor would destitute families be so likely to be left to absolute pauperism, for misfortune could be guarded against somewhat by the savings of the association.

Certainly a delightful picture to any mind interested in the elevation of the laboring class, but one, we fear, belonging to those ideal visions of philanthropy which accompanied the first promulgation of socialism, to be dispelled by the practical realities of every-day life.

"Coöperation for protection," we believe, except in a very few branches, would be scouted as an impossibility by most sound business men in this country. For thorough coöperation must mean a share and control by each employe in the management of the whole business, a part in the selection of the manager and the general direction of the enterprise. But with the intense competition in this country, the far-reaching nature of business enterprises, and the necessity often for secret and sudden movements, no manufacturing could succeed except under a management which is arbitrary, highly-trained and able to carry out plans without public consultation. If the Massachusetts Mills had to lay every scheme and change of plan they make before a Board of their own laborers, they would soon be distanced by their competitors, who have no coöperation to impede them. A successful business manager in this day must be almost autocratic. But if it be said that the artisans and laborers could depute authority to their manager for a given period, and then resume it, it may be answered that they could only do this by intrusting to their agent their savings, and having a control proportional to the capital contributed, which would not be a materially different arrangement from the present joint-stock manufacturing, where the laborers own or can own stock in the company.

Moreover, how can the laboring class, as it is in most countries, wait for profits? It would be, indeed, far better if they had surplus enough to live upon, and could thus tide over unprofitable years, and receive their wages with profits. But how few laborers have self-denial, prudence and savings enough to do this. Take the last few years in some branches of the woolen manufacture in this country. What would the workmen have done had the companies been coöperative, while the owners were eating up their capitals?

What is there to enable a working class to strain through unproductive years, except capital? And if they have capital, they no longer need coöperation. Now, in times of business depression, labor, not being bound by coöperation, can turn to other branches, or it is partly sustained by capital with a view to its future use, or it consumes its own savings. But suppose its savings were all locked up in the business, what would become of it, with all the embarrassments of capital and without its power?

It may be urged that labor, being so much more responsible under coöperation, would be more thrifty and efficient, and so would render any business so much more profitable as to secure it against times of disaster.

But practical experience does not prove this, except in certain peculiar branches where the labor demanded is venturesome or excessive for a short time, or requiring remarkable individual qualities, such as whaling or piloting. The ordinary labor of a factory is not done any better by a shareholder than a hired employe; and even with foremen, the strongest impulse is found to be ambition rather than a small share in the profits. It is certainly possible, however, that in the distant future, a laboring class might be elevated by coöperation to all the thrift and efficiency and responsibility of independent producers.

With "coöperation for distribution," or "coöperative stores," there seems no profound reason why laborers should not wish to save the expenses of middlemen, and thus increase the purchasing power of wages. But practically in this country, these efforts almost uniformly fail. The existence of middlemen shows that they are needed. They are to a certain extent money-lenders and the wage-class, for most laborers purchase for a portion of the year on credit. They understand gratifying their customers better than coöperative stores do. But the great reason of their success lies in the economy and ingenuity which selfishness supplies, and which are almost always wanting in benevolent efforts. Charitable production, it has been observed, never succeeds, and it is equally so with buying and selling philanthropically. In the sharp competition of the grocery and provision business, stores or shops managed on benevolent principles go to the wall. We would not discourage the founding of such enterprises, but we would have all understand their inevitable obstacles.

The Irish Church Bill—Mr. Disraeli's Speech.

Mr. DISRAELI's great speech, in moving the rejection of the Irish Church Disestablishment bill, was at once a great intellectual and oratorical triumph, and a virtual confession of the hopelessness of the cause for which he was contending. He knew from the first that three-fifths of the House which he was about to address was pledged, both as a party and individually, to support the measure which it was his duty, as chief of the Tory Party, to oppose. He must have been able, at the opening of the debate, to calculate within a score of votes what the adverse majority would be, and he well knew that no possible efforts on his part could turn the scale. He must also have felt that in reality the task of refuting the arguments by which Mr. GLADSTONE had vindicated the justice and necessity of his measure was as hopeless as that of gaining over votes from the benches opposite him. It was impossible even for him to make a serious attempt to assail any of its admirably-adjusted details. And, finally the consciousness that in the present temper of public opinion in Great Britain, the defeat, or even the temporary hindrance, of the measure could only result in the passage of another, at no distant date, which would infallibly deal with the temporal interests of the threatened Church with far less tenderness, must have exercised a depressing influence even on him. His speech, however, was admitted by general consent to have been, as a purely oratorical effort, one of his greatest successes, replete with the graces of eloquence, the power of sarcasm and the felicity of diction that have raised him to his present rank as a Parliamentary debater. But, for all that, the presage of impending defeat, and the want of real, heartfelt confidence in the justice of his own cause, are visible throughout. It inspired no enthusiasm among the disheartened believers in the sacro-sanctity of the Anglican Church, "as by law established," in Ireland, while his political opponents, secure in their sense of right and their confidence in approaching victory, could even afford to join in the laughter which his raillery and satire provoked.

Cellar Tenements.

We are rejoiced to hear at length of some vigorous action seriously planned by the Board of Health, in regard to "cellar tenements." By the "Tenement-house act," passed May 14, 1867, it was provided that after the 1st of July, 1867, it should not be lawful to let or occupy without a permit a cellar or underground-room, unless under certain strict sanitary conditions—as, for instance, that the room be at least seven feet high, and one foot of its height be above the surface of the street, and an area of thirty inches breadth be left in front, and it be effectually drained and ventilated by at least nine superficial feet of window, capable of being opened.

It was provided, moreover, that the word "cellar" should mean and include every underground room of which one-half of its height was below the level of the street. This provison gave absolute control to the Board of Health over the greatest sanitary nuisance and evil of the City—the condition of the "cellar tenements." How have they used it, now during two years? We doubt if a single one of these abodes of filth, misery, sickness, pestilence and vice has ever been caused to be vacated or radically improved by order of the Board. The First Ward is full of cellars, which after rains and high tides are swimming with dirty water, and yet men, women and children are massed together in them, while, as a natural consequence, death carries off there four times the relative number which it does in the better wards. A special cellar visitor has been appointed recently by the Board. His reports are short but insignificant, For instance:

No. 54 Mulberry-street is a filthy, low den, the resort of lewd women and thieves." "Visited several cellars in Leonard and Baxter streets; water coming through the floors, walls moldy, ceilings all fallen down, and, in nearly all, prostitutes and thieves." "No. 249 Mulberry-street has only three small panes of glass in the door for light, and for air the door must be continually kept standing open." "No. 41 Baxter-street, in the rear, is very bad; is the residence of white and colored, mixed; stinks horribly." "No. 64 Cherry-street, very filthy—the worst place I have seen—unfit for a dog to live in; women dirty, destitute and dissipated." "No. 103 Cherry-street has eight beds in the front basement; ceiling very low; not fit for human habitation."

The reports from other wards are equally shocking, showing that thousands of human beings in New-York, live habitually in places that no farmer or stock-raiser would think of for an instant for his animals.

This condition of things has been well known to the Board of Health for years; and if we are not mistaken the executive officers of the Board have always been in favor of putting an end to it summarily. But somewhere in the elements of the Board, there is a "drag" on its active operations, and excessive caution or timidity has delayed some of our most needed sanitary reforms. The truth is that years ago, every one of these vile underground tenements ought to have been emptied, or at least thoroughly reformed. The City of Liverpool, which had about an equal cellar population, and equally criminal and poor, in one year turned out 20,000 tenants of those dens, and made them settle elsewhere. Why should New-York be so much more timid, or negligent? Probably the greatest obstacle in the minds of the Board, is the fear of rendering so many poor persons homeless by a single stroke. Practically, however, it would be quite as well for most of those families, now resident in cellars, to be temporarily homeless, as to occupy these pestilential and immoral abodes. Some would be for a time cared for by the authorities; others would settle in the up-town tenements or shanties; others would emigrate to the suburbs, or would go the country—which last would be a most fortunate result. In any event, the suffering would not be as great as many inexperienced in such matters would fear.

We are rejoiced that, in the last few days, the Board have at length determined on vigorous action in this matter. More than two hundred suits are reported to have been already instituted against the lessees or owners of these cellars. These will be required to follow strictly the provisions of the Tenement act, and to drain, clean and properly ventilate their under-ground rooms. More than this, large numbers of the tenants are said to have been peremptorily warned to vacate their wretched premises before the 1st of May next.

We trust that this reported reform will be vigorously carried out, and not end merely in words. What is needed is a most effective and entire reform of our whole system of cellar residences. No false sentimentality, or dread of unpopularity, should interfere with a stringent execution of the cellar-clause of the Tenement-house law. The new Superintendent, Dr. HARRIS, is believed to favor this, and the members of the Board, who have hitherto opposed, must now yield to a wise public opinion.

Numbering the Streets.

It is quite time that a definite and permanent system of numbering the streets was adopted. The Common Council would do a real service to their constituents of high and low degree, and of every complexion of color and politics, by giving the subject intelligent consideration. The constant changes that are occurring in the numbers of most of the streets and avenues under the present faulty method are puzzlesome and a fruitful source of inconvenience. The plan which has been thoroughly tested in Philadelphia is based upon a principle which could be here adopted with facility, at least in regard to all the thoroughfares of numerical nomenclature. For instance, we might begin at First-avenue with No. 100, and on reaching Second-avenue commence at once with No. 200, without reference to the fact whether No. 199 might exist before arriving there or not. At the Third-avenue No. 300 would be the initiatory figure; at Fourth-avenue No. 400, and so on through the whole of the avenues to the Hudson River. Under an arrangement of this sort it would be necessary to prefix "east" to the numbers of streets crossing Avenues A, B, C and D, beginning at First-avenue as before, in order to distinguish them. This would be rather awkward, but the matter could only be simplified by changing the names of all the avenues, calling Avenue D First-avenue, Avenue C Second-avenue, and so on. In the avenues the renumbering would be on the same principle, No. 1 beginning at First-street. The subject is one of great importance, and in deciding upon it, great care should be exercised that no mistakes be made.

Is the American Race Dying Out?

Mr. THOMAS NAST, the artist, has supplemented an argument advanced some days since by the TIMES, to the effect that the number of American children born in the New-England and Middle States was annually decreasing, and that America's greatest necessity was mothers, by a very striking and effective cartoon, published in *Harper's Bazar* for the current week. We commend its careful study to the entire American race of both sexes, with the further advice to the gentler half that, following the plain suggestion of the picture and the advice of the Book, they shall "increase and multiply."

The scene is the private box of a theatre during a masquerade, the masquers seen through the drawn curtains reveling on the stage below. The principal figure in the box is a magnificently attired, robust, healthy-looking woman, who is old enough and strong enough to be a mother if she is not, attended by four gallants in the gayest of humor and attires, and a fifth person, who sits disconsolate in the background, and whom we at once conclude is the fatherless husband disappointed in his hopes of an heir. The lady, with averted face, gracefully waves her bejeweled hand, as if repulsing the ghostly figure of an angel bearing a babe in her arms and pointing to the legend on the wall, "The American Race is Dying Out." Under the whole is written, "The Wife of the Period;—Suffer *no* Little Children to Come Unto Me."

It is a very capital cartoon, and what makes it most welcome is that it is in a new field. We have never had elaborate cartoons on social and industrial evils and abuses in this country. Occasionally reprints of English cartoons have been given, but they do not "come home" to American readers as original ones would if happily executed. American artists have devoted themselves almost wholly to political subjects, with an occasional light fling at fashions, intended to be laughed over rather than to be studied. The finer field of social and industrial subjects has been wholly neglected, although more fruitful of fine sentiment and powerful satire than any other presented by American topics. Besides, and this is the most important consideration to artist and publisher, there are more persons deeply interested in and capable of understanding and appreciating the meaning of cartoons on social follies and wrongs than on political topics. It is at once the broadest and best paying of fields; and we hope to see NAST, EYTINGE, JEWETT, STEPHENS and the rest enter upon it, and indeed to see HOPPIN *return* to it, but with a more serious vein.

But let them avoid the one error of Mr. NAST's cartoon. While as political caricaturists they are allowed the greatest latitude, they must learn at the beginning that too much exaggeration is not permissible in subjects of the graver sort. Mr. NAST's cartoon, for instance, represents the whole American race as dying out, whereas it is true only that the proportion of births of American parentage is decreasing in the New-England and Middle States, while that of the foreign parentage is rapidly increasing. But this is not the case in the other States of the country. On the contrary the American race is rapidly increasing, and the next census will undoubtedly show as great an increase of the population by births of American as of foreign parentage. The moral of the cartoon is meant only for our New-England and New-York dames who do only one-tenth of their duty.

In another sense the American race is rapidly increasing. It is observable that with whatever race the American amalgamates it predominates, and that, as a rule, it has amalgamated only with strengthening races, such as the German and Scotch, seldom mixing with weakening blood, as the Indian, negro and Chinaman. And in all cases the American *physique* has invariably marked the issue. Amalgamation to a considerable extent was a consequence of the peaceful residence of the Cherokee Indians and Tennessee settlers on the Tennessee River. The result was the only semi-civilized tribe of Indians—or rather half-breeds—whom we have. The American *physique* as well as American ideas predominates in General PARKER, JOHN ELIAS ROSS, BOUDINOT and other prominent men descended from American and Indian parentage. The admixture of American and German bloods produces after two or three generations a full-blooded American. The Irish and Scotch disappear after the second generation, and in the far West the foreign origin of children is forgotten in a few years and is not traceable in their features. A very learned essayist lately troubled himself and readers with a theory of a great Western German Empire beyond the Mississippi—a sort of Switzerland on a grand scale. He had never been West through Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and those States to see how quickly and completely the Teutonic element disappears when it comes in contact with the American already there. He fancied fifty years hence a renewal of secession,—the establishment of the Mississippi as a boundary line between two nations of opposing natures, ideas and education. He did not reflect that in fifty years the one nation will have disappeared in the other; that the Mississippi will be bridged in an hundred places, and that his great Western Empire will be nearer the present seat of power and centre of population than the South was in 1860.

There is as yet no good reason to fear the decadence of the American race or the retrogression of American ideas.

Ventilate the Tenement-Houses.

Five hundred thousand people are crowded into the tenement-houses of this City. In the main, they are herded into apartments of the smallest and most inconvenient description, falling far short of the requirements of recognized sanitary laws. Physiologists assert that each person should have at least fifty square feet of area and seven hundred cubic feet of air space. In the ordinary tenement-houses there are only about fifteen feet of ground area and three hundred and seventeen cubic feet of air space to each person. Even this insufficient supply is materially diminished if we confine our remarks to the dormitories. Considering the vitiated atmosphere which the occupants of this sort of dwellings are forced to breathe, it is scarcely to be wondered at that scrofulous and pulmonary complaints are general, and that the death-rate is out of proportion to that of London and other cities. Something, therefore, ought to be done to improve the ventilation of our tenement-houses. In regard to the best means of securing an abundant supply of pure air, there is much dispute among physiologists. The upward and downward systems each have their advocates. We believe, however, that the majority consider the latter plan to be the best. By its adoption, that imperceptible motion of the air, without which a chill will be felt, is secured; and it is otherwise more practicable and easily controlled, providing for a constant current of changing atmosphere, and preventing in Winter the loss of less heat than is possible by the opposite system. At any rate, some means of ventilating all our tenement-houses should be enforced by the authorities. The expense would be slight, and the advantages on the score of the health and comfort of the occupants would be inestimable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to the present laws of this State—or their construction by Judges and jurors—if a lady brings suit against a slanderer who has accused her of a want of chastity, she must not only prove his falsity, but show that she has been damaged in her material interests before she can secure his punishment. A bill making the bare insinuation of unchasteness a cause of action has been reported in our State Legislature. It is well to have it there plainly expressed even at this late day. One must blush to think that it has been found necessary to put in black and white for the guidance of the Judges and jurors of this enlightened nation so simple a proposition of equity.

The Underground Railroad Company has not as yet broken ground, unless it has done so secretly, as the Pneumatic Dispatch people were said to have done. We should like to hear of, if we cannot see, the progress of this important work. The Pneumatic Dispatch, too, has lately left the surface again. How do these moles prosper? Another important public improvement—on the surface, however,—the new Post Office, has advanced another step. A Commission has been appointed to select the site. We hope to see the ground broken in City Hall Park soon, and a street or two opened through that useless enclosure, which ought long since have been an open plaza.

Mayor HALL's crusade against the gift enterprise swindles is of somewhat Quixotic style. He cautions our country cousins against these enterprises, and requests the country papers to refuse *their* advertisements and publish *his* card. As the card is to be published gratis, and the refusal to publish the gift advertisements is to decline high prices, for what the country papers have most to sell, we fear the request will not be complied with. A more direct assault by the Don Quixote of the City Hall and the Sancho Panza of Mulberry-street, would be more effective. If the swindle is such a palpable one, why not attempt suppression? No law? Why not make one? It is easier than teaching a countryman in New-York for the first time the character of the various swindles that are practiced here, that he may know it on sight.

Mr. HOYT, the First Vice-President of the Gold Exchange, has published, in a small pamphlet, the two beautiful eulogies he recently delivered on the death of two of the members—Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. BRIGHT. It is delightful to read such memorials, and to find that the men who, amid the excitements of the Gold Room appear to be selfish, reckless and hard-hearted, may yet be men of the most generous and noble nature, and capable of the most heroic and self-sacrificing deeds. Mr. WINTHROP, whose death in the South of France a few weeks ago was announced by cable, is described as the "model of what is noble in manhood, devoted in friendship, and energetic in business," and the touching language in which his virtues are described is as creditable to the eulogist as to the subject. The circumstances of Mr. BRIGHT's death were recently told by the telegraph. It occurred on the occasion of the disaster to the steamboat *United States*, when, though he could easily have saved his own life, he sacrificed himself in a heroic struggle to save the lives of the imperiled women and children. Says Mr. HOYT:

> "He appeared in this last act of his earthly career, not as a passive victim, but as a voluntary martyr; not as a weak mortal, but as a towering hero. He sacrificed himself for others; he lost his life in the effort to save the lives of his fellow-creatures. While intent upon his mission of mercy, the final catastrophe came, and he and the objects of his compassion were buried together in a sepulchre of fire. A deed like this adorns human nature, and illustrates the annals of this Board. In the midst of our grief we point to it with pride and admiration. I confess I could not bear to think of him with all his superb energies, falling helplessly under the power of the devouring elements. But now, as I contemplate him, straining every nerve in the divine work of mercy, and pouring out his life a sacrifice on the altar of humanity, I perceive the harmony between the noble nature of the man and the sublime death he died. Heaven grants to a favored few the privilege, thus by one supreme effort, to irradiate their whole lives, to ennoble their families, to dignify every association they have touched, and to hang high in the temple of fame the chaplets of heroic martyrdom."

We hope that all the members of the Gold Room are such men as Mr. HOYT describes; and, if they are, they will certainly deserve such an eloquent eulogist.

Municipal government is certainly at a discount in New-York, and civic affairs are largely in the hands of Commissions. Now the Citizen Association are attempting to take from the Corporation all control of the markets. The Corporation may have nothing whatever left to take care of, very shortly, if matters go on at the present rate.

In 1838, the happily-named GRACE DARLING, in England, made herself immortal by her heroism in rescuing the people wrecked in the *Forfarshire* coasting steamer. Rhode Island has a similar heroine in Miss IDA LEWIS, daughter of the keeper of the Lime Rock Light-house, who by day or night, in storm or breeze, springs alone into her boat to save life or do other service of peril. She is said to have saved the lives of a dozen persons—two of whom, soldiers, she rescued a few days ago. All honor to courageous IDA! As we cannot give her an obelisk or a statue, we give her a paragraph. The heroism of GRACE DARLING and IDA LEWIS is the purest and finest in the world.

The proposed liberty to sell German beer on Sunday alarms a great many, and it is thought that "Double X" will be pressing a kindred claim next. It is hard to distrust such beverages; but in our great cities the habit of drinking seldom rests within the bounds of what the Baron of Bradwardine calls a "modest hilarity." People will fuddle themselves, more or less, with any kind of "drink"—as a general rule. But there seldom is a bane without its antidote. The managers of our Sunday Schools and others are about to get up Sunday reading-rooms for young people. This happy idea will grow; and in the end those reading-rooms will greatly lessen the drinking-rooms. Where good tastes and habits are formed, there is less fear of giving society large liberties.

The twenty-two Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn are just now engaged in asking the Legislature to increase their salaries from $1,000 to $2,500 a year. This effort is not likely to receive the approbation of the tax-payers, who are already troubled about their burdensome taxes. Nor does the necessity for such a step appear to be plain in presence of the fact that the existence of the new Water and Sewerage Commission reduces the work and responsibility of the Aldermen by about nine-tenths. A protest will undoubtedly reach the Legislature in time to ask a pause in the movement of imposing an additional tax of $33,000 per annum on the City of Churches.

An annoying swindle of the omnibus drivers is called to our notice by a correspondent who says it is mainly practiced on Brooklyn ladies. After the hurry of the morning is over, and the omnibuses are comparatively deserted by gentlemen, ladies fill up the vehicles. Sometimes one gets in alone, and again two or three together. The fare is promptly paid but the driver at once begins to thump on the top. Inquiry being made, he tells the women that they have not paid their fare, or that they have paid him short, or if they gave a 25-cent stamp, it was only a ten. If they remonstrate, the driver threatens to call the Police, and frightens them into paying again. This being the fact we can only advise the ladies to stand upon their rights, and refuse to be terrified by the dishonest drivers.

The papers throughout the country are publishing a very glowing eulogy upon the industry and energy of the Mormons, which is attributed to GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who is described as "electrifying a vast assembly" by his rapid and brilliant defence of Mormonism, when suddenly called to speak on the subject. It is assuredly a very fine piece of oratory; but if Mr. TRAIN ever delivered it, he must have taken it almost bodily from a speech which the Utah delegate (Mr. HOOPER) delivered in Congress a few weeks ago. We observe that the remarks are credited to TRAIN even by one of the Utah papers, when the editor might have found them on the tenth and eleventh pages of the pamphlet edition of Mr. HOOPER's speech. Mr. HOOPER is a very modest and unassuming member of Congress, and rarely troubles the House with his speeches; but the Mormons have shown their usual astuteness in sending a man of such marked ability and high character to represent them at Washington.

It is often assumed that Paris is ahead of New-York in the greatness and splendor of its theatres. But this is not now the case. It is true, that the French capital has twenty-three theatres, which is two or three more than we have in this City, but those of New-York are generally larger and more showy than the Parisian. The Theatre Francais, built in the time of LOUIS XIV., and subsidized by the Government of this day, is the finest theatre in Paris, yet it is inferior to our Academy of Music. The Odeon is a large theatre, but cannot be called equal to our Grand Opera; it has none of the more modern elegancies of our new theatres. The Theatre des Italiens, which is next in size, was built in the early part of this century, and is one of the newest of the theatres, yet it is inferior to Booth's Theatre—which, however, we may say, has hardly its equal for richness and attractiveness in any part of Europe. The Opera Comique is not of great size, being smaller than Niblo's and several other of the theatres in New-York. The rest of the theatres in the French capital are inferior to those mentioned. It will be thus seen that we have at least four theatres or opera-houses in New-York, namely, Academy of Music, Booth's Theatre, Grand Opera and Niblo's—which surpass four leading theatres or opera-houses of Paris, namely, the *Theatre Francais*, *Odeon*, *Theatre des Italiens* and *Opera Comique*. It is of course conceded, that when the Grand Opera House of Paris is completed, there will be nothing equal to it in this country or any other. This magnificent new theatre is being built near the Grand Hotel, is of French marble of various colors, and is designed to be the *ne plus ultra* of theatrical architecture. The startling fact came out in a recent debate in the Corps Legislatif that the building would cost, ground and all, something like *twelve millions* of dollars in gold. In writing of it "Malakoff" lately said:

> "The annual interest on the money involved, at six per cent., amounts to $720,000 a year. Then the Government allows an annual subsidy of $200,000, making a total of outlay per annum to the Government of $920,000 in gold. About two hundred representations are given a year, which makes each representation cost $4,600.
>
> After this comes the manager, who pays all the expenses of the theatre, and makes money out of it or not, as he can."

Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The Prospect Park Commissioners invited the taxpayers and citizens of Brooklyn to meet them and express their views as to the proposed sale of the 137 acres of Park land lying east of Flatbush-avenue. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Commissioners sat in the Supreme Court room of the Kings County Court-house and listened patiently to arguments for and against the sale of the land alluded to, and the result appeared to be a great preponderance of feeling in favor of the Commissioners going on with their work and including the east side of Flatbush-avenue, as originally contemplated. The Commissioners are not likely to be actuated by any feelings born of the extravagant insolence which characterised the speeches of several indiscreet and impolitic persons who undertook to represent clients at these meetings, and it is not improbable that they will act out what seems to be the popular will, and include the 137 acres east of Flatbush-avenue in the laying out of the Park, more especially as the people are willing to pay for a proper park, and not for the crude and primative idea of a public park that was contemplated in the plan of General VIELE at a total cost of $300,000.

POLAR MAGNETISM.

Interesting Lecture before the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

A lecture, recently read before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on the above subject, and since published in pamphlet form, is sufficiently worthy of the consideration of scientific men to deserve notice at the hands of the Press. It purports to be a "second" lecture on the subject, the first having been read before the American Institute in March, 1868, and is the work of Mr. JOHN A. PARKER. The writer appears to have conducted his examination of the important subject he has selected *con amore*, and with an evident desire for the truth. His deductions from known scientific facts are original, and as their bearing upon commercial as well as scientific advancement is important, we may briefly state them here, to attract public attention to the pamphlet comprising them.

Starting with the theory that "the sun, with its system, revolves around another and a higher system," the author assumes that "magnetism is a natural force, derived from a latent principle, and put in motion by a forward revolution;" and that this "force" emanates from that higher planetary and stellar system to which ours is subordinate. That "magnetism, or polar attraction, centripetal force, and the gravitation of bodies, are governed by one law," which law is the "latent magnetism" alluded to above. That, therefore, "the cause of polar magnetism is wholly astronomical," the "magnetic pole being a focus of mingling rays, the centre of which is the daily revolution." Led to his observations by the fact noted by navigators and others, of the variation of the magnetic needle, and perceiving evidences of regularity in this variation, the author has deduced therefrom a theory of "the revolution of the magnetic pole around the North Pole once in 640 years or thereabouts." To support this theory, he brings to bear the positive evidences of observation, showing the variation of the magnetic pole to have been 90 degrees in 160 years. The importance, practically, of this newly-discovered natural law, the author thinks, is manifest—firstly in its bearing upon navigation and commerce; and secondly in its influence upon climate and temperature. The lives of tens of thousands of human beings, and property to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, depend constantly upon the absolute accuracy of the calculations upon which the science of navigation is based. And this law, offering as it does the means of making such calculations absolutely certain in their accuracy, should be investigated with all the thoughtfulness its vital importance demands. Assuming the idea of Sir DAVID BREWSTER to be true, that "magnetism is most intense at a low temperature," the author carries it still further by admitting the possibility that "variations in the intensity of magnetism may be the cause of changes of temperature;" certainly a novel and most important suggestion. One more possibility this author admits as such, which has direct bearing on the practical importance of the question, and that is that "the North Pole may revolve, surrounding the earth spirally, following the plane of the ecliptic."

As to the influence of the revolutions of the magnetic pole around the North Pole on climate, the following statement is made: "Four hundred years ago, when the magnetic pole was situated on the opposite side of the North Pole from Greenland, history tells us that that country was literally a *green land*. Since that time the magnetic pole has passed near or over the northern portion, and it has become a country of ice and snows." AGASSIZ's "glacial theory" that portions of America, and of other countries now presenting different features, have been at one time glacial, would seem to be sustained by this law. Now, admitting the spiral revolution of the North Pole, and the revolution of the magnetic pole, we have another startling theory sustained by this author, as follows: "And as one law and one force govern both the motion of the earth and the revolution of the magnetic pole, therefore the polar axle of the earth shall change its position with every revolution of the magnetic pole, in such manner that the present poles of the earth's axis in her diurnal revolutions will, or may, at length reach the present line of the equator, and the equator will then become the poles, and thus the idea suggested by geology that the poles of the earth have at some time of the earth's existence been an equatorial region, become a problem solved and reduced to an undeniable truth." This latter theory, it is believed, is sustained by the numerous instances of fossil remains of tropical animals having been discovered in temperate and even frigid regions, notably in Great Britain, Russia, and America, and by the gradual but obvious change of temperature constantly observed in all countries; by the variations in the Gulf Stream, and even by the discovery of fossil tropical vegetation, completely misplaced as to locality, such changes not being attributable to convulsions or other abnormal interference with natural law. A remarkable illustration of this latter fact has come to the knowledge of the present writer in the recent discovery of a fossil palm leaf in the valley of Bitter Creek, at Black Buttes station, on the Pacific slope, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Last Anglo-Chinese Fight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your "Indignant Englishman" of Saturday's paper missed the point of his case in referring to your "topic" upon the Chinese-British disturbance. The facts show that the Chinamen attacked the sailors with stones, and afterward killed one by a gunshot—without provocation. Then, and not till then, came the fight. Besides, stones are always very dangerous missiles, as New-York and other cities well know. But what does it matter? Your "Englishman" is a Yankee, or he would not talk of "getting through," or ask "what kind of a time," or say that he "would like."

GOGGLES.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The Bremen steamship *Hansa*, which left Bremen March 20 and Southampton March 23, reached this port yesterday morning. Her advices, excerpts from which will be found below, are later by three days than those previously at hand.

MR. ROEBUCK'S TESTAMENT.

Speech of the Ex-Member for Sheffield on His Retirement from Political Life.

On March 19, a banquet was given in Sheffield in honor of Mr. ROEBUCK. In response to the toast of his health, Mr. ROEBUCK made a speech which he himself described as his political testament on retiring from the stage of politics. He said:

MR. MASTER CUTLER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: No words can express the feelings of my heart at the present moment. There are times when years are pressed into a small space of time, when half a century is pressed into an hour. That is what happens to me now. All the long past of my life is pressed into a moment now. I thank you for all that you have felt for me—for what you have expressed of me. I hope that will be enough for me to say upon the present occasion. I hope the time has now arrived at which I may be considered to have got to the end—to have put the coping-stone on my political life. [The Master Cutler and others—"No, no."] Well, Sir—[The Master Cutler—"We don't believe that," and cheers.] Well, Sir, whenever a man has made an arch, the time comes when he has to put the coping-stone on that arch. I feel that the present day, the present hour, is that coping-stone. [Cries of "No, no."] Therefore, with your permission, I will do what I think ought to be done by every man in my position, leave to you my political testament, so that you may know what I feel at the present moment with regard to the coming time of my country. I have been long a politician; my life has been passed in that business. Depend upon it, it is as much a business as if I were at a grinding-stone to-day. It requires—but let it be told in secret—almost as much power as a grinding-stone requires. The man who would furnish himself forth for the business of politics should take as much trouble as he would to furnish himself forth for the work of the grinding-stone. When I have furnished myself forth for the grinding-stone, if a man comes to me and says, "I am equal to you to work at that stone," I say, "Work at it—try." But when I say in my line of life "Try," the veriest fool my try, and it is only giving him an opportunity to make himself an ass. But, Sir, I have graver things to do to-night; I am about to leave to you what I call my political testament. I am about to say to you what I think England now has before her; what you, a very large section of the political classes of England, have to decide upon as to her future. For understand that now the Government of this country is not confined to a particular class. No, the Government of this country is not now in the aristocracy of the country; the future of England is put into the hands of the people of England. I will now speak to you as a section of the people of England, and tell you what I—an old politician looking to the future—believe you have to face. Well, there are things you have to face in your internal condition, in your national relations, and in your international relations. What is it you have to meet in your internal condition? I will speak it out boldly now, and I hope there are workingmen here to hear me. I am not now responsible; nobody can ask me now what I am going to do. I speak to you now as a free man, and I will tell you what I believe. In your internal relations the most important thing you have to consider is the relation between labor and capital. I will speak to both sides in that dispute. To the laborer first I say, don't be led away by cajoling leaders. Don't mistake the talk, the "bunkum," the rubbish that is uttered to you for true metal. I say to the other side of the question—to the capitalist—don't believe that you have power to compete with your opponent, the laborer, unless you have justice on your side. Having justice on your side, meet them boldly; face them at once. Say to them, "We will do this, and if you don't like it don't take it." But stick to what you have said. Depend upon it, there are things going on about Sheffield now—the present moment tells us what is going on—that if the masters, if the capitalists yield at the present moment to the demands of the laborer, they are ruined forever. Let the laborer not ask beyond what he ought to have. Let the capitalist not refuse what he ought to give. But between the two there must not come anybody—delegates from the trades unions, or gentlemen who talk in their name. I tell the masters, say to such men, "Go away; we have nothing to do with you. Between the laborer and myself shall nobody come." Sir, if the capitalists act in that spirit, I tell them all will go right. But if they yield at this present time they will yield for ever, and ruin will be the consequence. Now this is my legacy as regards the internal condition of this country. Now, Sir, as to the national condition of this country; the real difficulty is Ireland, and the real difficulty of Ireland is the priesthood. For centuries we have done injustice to Ireland; I have always stated that. For centuries we have done injustice to Ireland, but from the year 1829 we have endeavored in every case to do justice to Ireland, and we have done justice to Ireland. *At the present time Ireland is governed as well as England.* She has no cause of quarrel with us that the people of England have not with our Government. They are governed exactly as the people of England are at this present moment. There is no cause of quarrel with England, except the remembrance of past days. We do to her now as we do to ourselves, and the only reason we are not now at peace with Ireland is the priesthood of that country. [Cheers.] The Fenians of Ireland are said not to be fostered or countenanced by the priesthood of that country. Dr. CULLEN issues a proclamation, or whatever he calls it, against them, to the priesthood of that country. But what do the bishops do, what do the priests do, but open their chapels to receive subscriptions to maintain the Fenians? There is no hiding the fact; Dr. CULLEN may try to hide it, but the priesthood of Ireland are the favorers of the Fenians in Ireland. There can be no doubt about it. I say to Englishmen, to those who support the English Government, be firm against Ireland. Give them justice; do them no wrong; but do not do, as is now too much done, do not bow down to them. It may be that the Prime Minister of this country may not be inclined to Catholicism. I do not say that he is; I do not say yea or nay. But I do say this, if he were inclined to Catholicism he would do exactly the thing he is now doing. I say to the people of England, stand fast; be you steadfast in your forefathers' steps; keep firm as Englishmen to Irishmen. Do them justice, but do them no more. Do not let the Catholic power in Ireland be supreme over the Protestant power in England. Give them all they ought to have, but give them no more. Recollect this, the Catholic priest is never satisfied—never, unless he is dominant. Well, we do not intend that Catholicism shall be dominant in these three kingdoms. England and Scotland are thoroughly Protestant. We will allow the Catholic to be equal to us in Ireland, but he shall not be dominant. Now, my political testament, as far as regards Ireland, is, do justice to all her people; but be strong on the part of England. And never was there a time when that ought to be more evident than now, for we have a Prime Minister who is wonderfully carried away by his passion and his feelings. Mark you, the time may be that his feelings may be entirely on the side of the Catholics. It depends entirely on you, gentlemen; you have the power now in your own hands—you are the electors. The time may come when you may turn against the present Prime Minister, and say, "We intend still to be Protestants." I have gone through what I call the national part of the subject, and now I come to the international. And I find the Ministry of this country inclined to knuckle down, to bow down, to prostrate themselves before the power of the Pope, so I find them in their international relation very much inclined to bow down and prostrate themselves before the power of America. We are delighted to see that great people a great people, but we do not desire to see them have their foot on our necks. Depend upon it that *whatever we do*, whatever we say to conciliate the people of America, no conciliation, no prostration on our part can satisfy them. *They are determined to be dominant on the earth and they will be. The only chance of our opposing them is opposing them now.* The time has gone past when we might oppose them more easily, when I proposed it to Lord PALMERSTON. Now, depend upon it the time is not far distant when they will put their foot on your necks, and and compel you to follow in the train of the United States of America. Now I was thought,—permit me so to say,—I was thought a very dangerous person when I asked Lord PALMERSTON, not in this room, but in the other hall of the Cutlers' Company, to acknowledge the Southern States of America. I was thought a very dangerous person—but what has occurred within a very few days in Congress? Now, mark what the Southern States of America were. They were a powerful section of that Confederacy, they had separated themselves, they had got a President, they had got an army, they were fighting and maintaining themselves as a free people; and I at that time said, "Acknowledge the Southern States." And the Northern States said that I was a wild enthusiast, that I was worse than that, that I would do something very bad. But what have they done now by Cuba? Cuba is at the present moment rebellious against Spain; they have no President, they have no Congress, they have no army, but at the present moment there is a motion in the Congress of the United States of America, referred to a committee, to acknowledge them as a free State. Now, I say, what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if I said, "Acknowledge the Southern States of America," under the peculiar circumstances in which they were then, what is the difference between that and "Acknowledge the Cuban people," who are now not at all equal to what the Southern States were then? But, Sir, we all know the difference between what is permitted to a great gentleman and to a small man. They may do what they like. "England, poor England, wretched England, a poor creature, she shan't be permitted to acknowledge a free State, a State that has a power, has a Legislature, has an army, and has victory in the field. But we, the American people, are permitted to do just what we like." Well, Sir, one other matter of my political testament is, *beware of the people of the United States.* They will receive your address, they will call you anything, they will say that they wish you all good; but depend upon it, when the opportunity comes, they will put their foot on your neck and make you slaves to them. Now I am very sorry I have detained you here so long. I am very sorry, but these are the three points of my political testament—*beware of Trades' Unions, beware of Ireland, beware of America. These three things include the future of England.* Don't believe that I believe that you are likely to be daunted by the future. Your forefathers have been a great people. I don't believe you are beneath your forefathers. But they braved difficulties; they had a hatred of shams; they put down the people who attempted to mislead them. Do you the same. The time, Sir, has come when I shall retreat from the stage, but the stage will have other actors upon it, and the most dangerous actor is he who, winning your sympathies, guides you to that which is really wrong, through your feelings of confidence in the man who leads you. That man who, beginning life in one matter and in one form, changes it suddenly to another form—I don't say one word about his honesty—he may be an honest man—but he cannot be a man in whom you ought to confide. He has changed, and he has changed suddenly. Right or wrong, his mind has been suddenly changed. I say, as far as his honesty is in contest, I believe him to be an honest man; but I do not believe there is any reason why we should have faith in his authority. Don't you believe in any man that comes to you in that way, suddenly changing from one side to the other. He may be right in his sudden change; but he must have been wrong in his former opinions. His mind, his intellect, has been wrong. I do not say one word about his honesty. His intellect is certainly wrong. He cannot, he ought not to be your guide. And I say to you here now, do not have faith in that wavering power that now misleads you. Sir, I have now nothing more to say. I fancy now I am about taking my leave of my old friends at Sheffield. [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] You have been kind, good friends to me; I never had better friends. [The Master Cutler—"And never more so than now," and cheers.] You are met here to do me honor. You cannot feel what I feel upon the matter, how I appreciate your kindness. I believe that during the whole of my political life in which I have been connected with you I have won your approbation. And now at this present moment you have sealed it by your approval. No man in this vast meeting can say he entirely believes in or agrees with me. It cannot be. No free man, no man of any mind at all, can say he agrees with any other man entirely. But you believe me to have been your faithful representative. In season and out of season I have spoken what I believed to be the truth. The truth is not always agreeable to everybody. I have spoken it. I have made certain enemies by so doing. I do not believe I have made enemies of the great body of my fellow-countrymen. Well, then, Sir, speaking here as if I were closing my political career, I thank you, Sir, and I thank the ladies and the gentlemen present for their appreciation of what I have done. What I have done I have done. If it should so please the Almighty to give me yet further means of doing anything, what I have done I will do. There will be no faltering in my steps, and that political testament which I have left to you is a mere foreshadowing of what I think ought to be done, and what, if powers are given to me, shall be done. Now, Sir, I thank you, and I thank all persons present for having given me not only a hearing on the present occasion, but the approbation of my long political life.

Newspaper Comments on the Speech.

From the London News, March 23.

The last piece of counsel which he offers us *is the most preposterous of all.* It is, in effect, to cherish a feeling of hostility toward the United States, which, nevertheless, are destined, in his judgment, to overpower us at last. Now, we perfectly understand the position of those who, being satisfied that a balance of power in the New World would be for the interest of England, and by no means convinced that it would not be for the interest of America, advocated a recognition of the Southern States in the early part of the civil war. We can respect, moreover, those who, having learnt the error of that policy, are not ashamed to confess their former support of it. What strikes us as truly marvelous is that any man, reading the past by the light of the present, should urge us to act in a like spirit now. As for the argument from the motion in Congress to recognize Cuba, it is nothing to the purpose. We have not to do with the consistency of the United States Legislature, but with our own national conduct; and *we do not believe any one in this country, except Mr. Roebuck, would recommend an attitude of defiance instead of friendship toward a Power which is certainly our natural ally*, and which he regards as our future master. Not that Mr. ROEBUCK would probably consider assumption as a vice in politics. So rooted is the confusion in his mind between speaking plainly and speaking truly, that we can make great allowance for his inveterate self-assertion. Conscious that no one blurts out the feeling of the moment with so little deference to other men's opinions, and mistaking this habit for the inspiration of pure reason, he must needs feel something like contempt for the sympathy and humility which are among the conditions of real insight. Far be it from us to deny that he has done good work in his time, and deserves a large part of the credit which he appropriates to himself. But *few living statesmen have less right to profess the gift of prophecy, for in few have the besetting sins of a controversial disposition been less visibly chastened by a long experience of political life.*

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Proceedings of the Legislative Body—Marshal Neil on the Reorganization of the Army.

In the sitting of the French Legislative Body, March 20, the bill relative to the army contingent came on for discussion.

M. ERNEST PICARD delivered a speech in which he criticised the new military law and the armaments of France.

M. HAENTJENS said that the responsibility for the present state of things belongs to Prussia, and not to France.

In reply, Marshal NIEL, Minister of War, expressed his surprise at the attacks which were being made against the military law, which was necessary to the security of the country. He added: "The reorganization of the army is nearly complete. If any pressing danger were to arise we should speedily be prepared to face it; but we are not hastening in our task, because there is no reason for our so doing. I regret that the Opposition, in their endeavors to weaken our military institutions, should choose the very moment when we have before us a spectacle of countries annexed, of Powers overthrown. Our military organization is no doubt expensive, but it is the most democratic in Europe. It must not be forgotten that France, which knows no hatred, is, at the same time, the Power which will the least submit to insult, and that in her eyes the greatest misfortune that could happen would be to find herself outraged while unarmed. The French Government would overthrow with indignation a Government that exposed it to such a disgrace." Marshal NEIL's speech was greatly cheered.

The amendment of the Left, demanding that the contingent should be reduced to 80,000 men, was rejected by 195 votes against 23, and the two first clauses of the bill under discussion were then adopted.

SPAIN.

Disorders in the Kingdom—A Fatal Duel.

Madrid, March 18, Correspondence of the London Times.

We had yesterday in the Constituent Cortes what might be called a sensational sitting. At about 2 o'clock P. M. it was whispered in the galleries that there would be no public meeting in the Congress owing to the tragic death of Don CELESTINO OLOZAGA, the first Secretary of the Assembly. The melancholy news turned out to be too true. Don CELESTINO was the son of Don JOSE, and nephew of Don SALUSTIANO DE OLOZAGA, the well-known orator and statesman, lately Ambassador of Spain to the Court of the Tuileries. Don CELESTINO, a youth barely eligible to the Cortes on account of his age, which did not exceed 25 years, was returned at the last elections as Deputy for the City of Tarragona, and, after being appointed Secretary, as one of the youngest members, was confirmed in his place by a double election both of the Provisional and of the Permanent Board. He was a universal favorite in the Chamber, as he had been in the Colleges, where he had excelled in his studies as a civil engineer. He was strikingly handsome, with lively and winning manners, a rising man in the estimation of all his colleagues, and a particular object of pride to his uncle, Don SALUSTIANO, who, still writhing under repeated bereavements and disappointments in his own household, had centered his affections on his gifted young relative. The death of Don SALUSTIANO's daughter four years ago was, as you may remember, accounted almost a national calamity, as that highly educated lady was her father's good angel in counsel, and the anguish occasioned by her loss for several months estranged Don SALUSTIANO from public life at a critical emergency, in which it was hoped his influence might have been most beneficially exercised.

Only one hour before the usual meeting of the Cortes the death of Don CELESTINO, which had occurred four hours earlier, was still a secret to his uncle and father, to Generals PRIM and SERRANO, and the whole House. Don CELESTINO, as it appears, had, on Monday evening, an altercation with Count DE JARA, a young Peruvian, known for a variety of affairs of honor at Paris and elsewhere. The quarrel was purely accidental, though some people, gratuitously, I believe, assign to it a remote cause, and suppose that a lady was implicated in the case. It arose from Count DE JARA's stick being in the way of OLOZAGA's overcoat on the stall the latter occupied in the pit of the Teatro Español, or Teatro del Principe. There was a complaint of ill-manners on the one side, insufficient apology tendered on the other; high words inside the house, a proposed exchange of cards, and, as it is stated, a blow in the crush-room; the bystanders interfered, and a hostile meeting was arranged by obliging friends. The meeting was set on the morning immediately ensuing, but yesterday, at 8 o'clock A. M., in the Royal grounds of the Casa de Campo, opposite to the Palace across the river. The choice of weapons, I believe, lay with Count DE JARA, who declared in favor of broadswords, both cutting and thrusting. Objections were raised by OLOZAGA's seconds, who urged his utter unacquaintance with that weapon—a weapon of which his adversary was a thorough master; but they were overruled by young OLOZAGA himself, who, upon taking his place, after a few passes, received his adversary's point in the groin, the wound proving fatal after the expiration of a few minutes. The duel was, of course, the only topic of conversation in all private or public places. The deceased is to have a solemn funeral to-morrow, with a numerous attendance of his colleagues of the Cortes, disgust at the sheer folly which led to his untimely end being overcome by the popularity his hitherto blameless life had won him, and by the universal sympathy with the sorrow of his surviving relatives. Duelling, I should observe, is a comparatively unfrequent practice in Spain, far from having grown to the extent it has now attained in Italy; but I see, not without wonder, that it is as it were recognised as an institution in the Criminal Code, where, upon the rules of perfect fair play being observed, it is allowed to go free from all penalties enacted against common manslaughter or murder.

CHINA.

The Natives near Swatow Punished for the Outrage on the Crew of the Cockchafer.

The *Overland China Mail* announces that the natives near Swatow have been "satisfactorily" punished for their attack upon the *Cockchafer's* boats, ninety-eight of their number being killed and wounded. It gives the following particulars:

Her Majesty's ship *Rinaldo*, flying the pendant of Commodore JONES, the *Perseus*, the gun-vessel *Leven*, and the gunboats *Bouncer* and *Cockchafer*, having arrived at Swatow on the 28th January, the marines, under the command of Captain HALE, R.M., L.I., were landed early on the morning of the next day. The boats were got out, and with the small-arm men and four twelve-pounder Armstrong field-guns, proceeded up the Han, the two bodies meeting at a bend of the river below Hoo Woo, thus increasing the land force to about 350 men. The whole were marched to the river face of the town of Tang Tun, where they were halted and the field-guns landed from the boats, which continued to ascend the river protecting the left flank of the land force. A body of some forty seamen were then detached under Commodore STEVENS to hold some sand hills on the extreme left and somewhat in rear of Tang Tun, while the main force with the marines in skirmishing order approached the town. When they had reached about one hundred and fifty yards from the walls a brisk fire was opened on them, which extended some distance to the right from behind bushes and an embankment; this was at once replied to with field guns and small arms, and in about ten minutes the Chinese were compelled to retire, and an entrance to the town was forced. Considerable resistance, however, even then was experienced, terminating in our men making good their position, the main body of the enemy eventually retiring to a suburb in the rear, from which they were dislodged in like manner. During this time the detachment sent to the left had not been idle. A body of Chinese had approached from the direction of Poting, and with a portion of the retreating defenders of Tang Tun sought to occupy the sand-hills above alluded to, thus assailing the occupants front and rear. However, the Sniders defeated their project, compelling them to retire rather hastily toward Poting. The seamen under the command of Commander STEVENS, were then occupied in burning Tang Tun and the suburb, both of which were in a blaze at 1 o'clock, when the whole force rejoined their boats and dined on the river bank. At about 2 o'clock the force again advanced, the marines under Captain HALE, with their left resting on the river, and the seamen under Commander STEVENS on the right, with skirmishers thrown out on their right flank, the Commodore commanding the whole force from the centre. On the force approach Poting the enemy opened a severe fire which was maintained for a considerable period, the whole force lying down for a time, while a reconnaissance of the defence was being made. It then advanced in line, scaling the walls and driving the enemy, who continued maintaining a hot fire from the banks and brushwood on the right of the town before it; they were, however, driven from their defences in succession, and after a resolute and combined charge of seamen and marines and a steady advance of the main body of marines through the town they were dislodged, retreating in haste to Outing-poi across the intervening plain. After a short halt, the force advanced on the latter town in the same order as before, avoiding the extreme of the town, which appeared difficult of access. Finding a canal in rear of the town, an entrance was forced under brisk and determined opposition; the Chinese were driven from street to street and house to house, and by 5:30 o'clock the town of Outing-poi was in one vast blaze; during this time some well-directed shells from the field pieces and boats' guns burst over the scene of operations, adding considerably to the confusion of the retreating forces. By 5:30 P. M. the whole force were reëmbarked and returning to their ships. Thus in a few hours the perpetrators of the outrage on the *Cockchafer's* boats had been thoroughly punished. We can scarcely add much to the account of subsequent affairs already given. The villagers sent a deputation to beg for mercy, and were promised that if they refrained from future attacks they would be left in peace. We learn, however, that Admiral KEPPEL has directed the Commodore to express his sense of the gallantry and judgment with which the whole of the forces landed acted—a duty which it will doubtless give great pleasure to Commodore JONES to fulfill. The best thanks of the local mercantile and missionary communities are due to the naval authorities, who have thus in all probability insured them a peaceful residence in Swatow for some time to come.

THE HILL HOMICIDE.

Statement by George S. Twitchell—He Accuses His Wife of the Murder and Tells How the Crime was Committed—Reported Flight of Mrs. Twitchell.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, April 1.

In the presence of Rev. GEORGE BRINGHURST and WM. B. PERKINS, Esq., Prison Superintendent, GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., has made the following confession of the particulars of the murder of Mrs. HILL. It will be seen by this statement of TWITCHELL that the conditions of the murder were somewhat different from what were generally supposed; and if TWITCHELL has given a truthful relation of the tragedy, the horrors of the murder are greatly increased, as it implicates the daughter as the chief perpetrator of the fearful deed:

I went to my room on the night of the murder, and, instead of going to bed, laid down on the lounge which was in my room, and fell asleep. My wife was in bed at the time. I was aroused at her repeated calls, and ran down to the dining-room, where I found her much excited, saying, "I have had a quarrel with mother, and killed her!" I do not know whether she said, "Save me!—or help me hide it!" But at last we threw the body of Mrs. HILL out of the window, to make it look as if she fell out. I went down stairs and washed my hands and face at the hydrant; then went to my room, undressed and went to bed. My wife came up afterward and got into bed, where we staid until SARAH (CAMPBELL) rang the bell. I think we were in bed ten or twenty minutes. I made a solemn vow to Eternal God that night that I would never reveal it, but I cannot keep it any longer. I am sorry that I said "I knew nothing of it," but I did it with the vow in my mind, and to save my wife. I now make this disclosure that I may have peace with God.

(Signed) GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, JR.

In the presence of Rev. GEORGE BRINGHURST and WILLIAM B. PERKINS.

This morning Mrs. CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL left the city, under circumstances which would appear to lend the countenance of truth to the above arraignment of her by her husband for the murder of Mrs. HILL.

About a week ago she visited the condemned man in his cell for the last time. She then had a conversation with Rev. Mr. BRINGHURST, in the course of which she manifested the liveliest concern as to whether her husband had said anything to his spiritual adviser which would implicate her in the murder.

She inquired especially if TWITCHELL had made any statement about the crime. Mr. BRINGHURST responded that he had. Then the wife inquired if he had made a confession, to which she again received an affirmative response.

Mrs. TWITCHELL then inquired if her husband had made any statement concerning herself in connection with the murder, to which she likewise received an affirmative response.

"Yes," said Mr. BRINGHURST, "he has told me all about it."

"Then," exclaimed Mrs. TWITCHELL, "he is a villain—the greatest villain on the face of the earth!"

She then directed her inquiries to the day of the execution, asking if TWITCHELL intended to make any statement on the scaffold. She was assured by Mr. BRINGHURST that he intended to do so. This brought out the inquiry as to whether any newspaper reporters would be present, and when she was told that such would be the case, she exclaimed:

"That would be bad!"

Since the day on which this conversation occurred, Mrs. TWITCHELL has not been near the cell of her husband, and this morning she left the city for parts unknown.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 2.

There are a dozen different facts proven on the trial which show the utter falsity of the "confession." If he was in his room, and the woman committed the murder, how came those spurts of blood on his clothes? How were the sprinkled drops there if he was not where the blood rushed out at every blow? If his wife was the murderess and struck the deadly blow, where are the marks on her clothing? The fact that the wall had semi-circles of drops of blood proves that the first blow caused the blood to spurt on the person of the murderer as well as on the wall. How did Mrs. TWITCHELL escape all those drops? No. The silent witnesses which spoke so strongly on the trial are still as eloquent now, and are proclaiming that the "confession," like the theory of innocence adduced on the trial, is a deeply concocted falsehood.

Again, if Mrs. TWITCHELL set up such a crying as to reach the ears of her husband in his bedroom, how was it that Mr. MONTGOMERY, who was in the next house about the time of the murder, never heard the calls? This of itself is a small link against the "confession." But it is the blood-spots; it is the sprinkled and the spouted blood on TWITCHELL which still affords the most convincing and undeniable proof of his guilt, and as long as these spots continue, so long will every "confession" be proved false which does not do away with them. Looking then at the relative position of the two parties, what is more natural than that the "confession" should come just now to influence the Judges of the Supreme Court? and the flight of Mrs. TWITCHELL, when she is certain to be caught, and the corroboration of the "confession," would be more dramatic from a fugitive than from a resident. We doubt, therefore, the "confession." We think it a device to influence justice, and believe that the same hand which wrote it murdered the woman on whose bounty he lived, in her own home, with malice aforethought.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Accident on the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Road—The New-York Express Train Thrown from the Track at Windsor, Conn.

From the Springfield Republican, April 3.

A railroad accident which resulted, almost by a miracle, without great, or, indeed, any loss of life, occurred yesterday to the noon express train from this city to New-York. While it was running at full speed near Hayden's Station, about half way between Windsor Locks and Windsor, Conn., the last three cars, from some unexplained cause, got off the track. None of the shackles broke, and the train went tearing on for about 400 feet. Meanwhile there was, as may be supposed, the greatest consternation in the cars, which were so suddenly and roughly bumped on the sleepers; and there was special reason for terror in the first of the three cars which ran off, as it careened over upon its side, and the passengers found themselves thrown about with such violence that they expected every moment would be their last. When the casualties came to be ascertained, wonder was expressed on all hands that many were not killed outright. It was found that only four or five persons were seriously injured, and probably none fatally. There were a large number of Springfield people on the train, and in the car which suffered most, among whom were Colonel JAMES M. THOMPSON, with his wife, child and nurse; HOMER FOOT and several members of his family; Mrs. and Miss RUMRILL, and numerous others. One of the worst sufferers by the accident was Miss BELLE NORTON, niece of W. W. NORTON, of this city, at whose house she had been visiting for some time. Her collar-bone was broken, and she sustained other severe injuries. Colonel THOMPSON was also very badly hurt, receiving a contusion on his head and bruises in his side, but escaping without any broken bones. Mrs. ANNE CARTER, an Irish woman belonging in Providence, R. I., who was on her way from Boston to Waterbury, Conn., was seriously injured in the back. HENRY H. HARRIS, the rear brakeman of the train, applied his brake as soon as the accident occurred, and then jumped off, probably saving his life by so doing, although he broke an ankle bone and secured an ugly cut in the head.

These comprise all who were very badly hurt. Some six or eight others were injured less severely, some of whom escaped with but slight bruises. This was the good fortune of Mr. HOMER FOOT, of this city, as well as of his daughter, Miss DELIA FOOT, who, however, was rendered insensible by the shock. Another sufferer was a German woman, name unknown, who, with Mrs. CARTER, the Irish woman, was taken to the Hartford City Hospital. It is reported that Mrs. CARTER died there last night from her injuries, but the rumor is not confirmed. Miss NORTON was taken to the Allyn House, Hartford, where medical attendance and careful nursing will join hands to relieve her suffering. It is believed that she will ultimately recover. The THOMPSONS and the FOOTS returned home by the express train which arrived about half-past 3. Colonel THOMPSON finds his injuries extremely painful, but his physician does not consider them dangerous. Neither Mrs. THOMPSON nor their babe was injured at all. Mr. HARRIS, the brakeman, is suffering severely, but he also is certain to recover. Conductor CONANT, who was in the baggage car when the accident happened, jumped off and escaped with no worse injury than a sprained ankle.

The first car which ran off the track was badly wrecked, while the two behind it were much less damaged. It took some time to clear the track, but the train was made up again, went on its way, and arrived in New-Haven only an hour and twenty minutes late. The cause of the accident can only be guessed at. The most probable theory is that a brake shoe in some way became detached from a car and fell upon the track. The Hartford and New-Haven road has for many years been particularly fortunate as to accidents, and it is not possible to see how this one could have been foreseen and prevented.

THEATRICAL.

Various Notes of Interest in Dramatic Matters.

Not less than fifteen *matinées* were given in this City yesterday, and most of them were fairly attended in more senses than one. The innovation of afternoon performances every Saturday at Wallack's appears to have been a happy hit. All the best of the seats for yesterday's *matinée* were secured more than a week in advance. The usual *matinées* were given, with the customary results, at Booth's Theatre, Niblo's Garden, Theatre Francais, the Olympic, the Broadway Theatre, the Bowery, the Waverley, and at the Circus, at Tammany and Wood's Museum. The skies were variable, but to the pretty *matinée*-goers—who don't mind risking a shower or two, for the sake of seeing what their neighbors have on, and gay promenade to and from the theatre—the performance is quite a last inducement!

Mr. EDWIN ADAMS is to be the chief figure in the *matinée* at Booth's Theatre next Saturday, and the "Marble Heart" will be acted. In the evening Mr. BOOTH will give "Romeo and Juliet" for the last time. The extra representations are given for the accommodation of the pretty lenten penitents. *Othello* is therefore postponed. It was promised for to-morrow,—but will not be presented until Monday week.

The rush of new things at the theatres last week appeared to confuse rather than inspire the public. The attendance was generally much lighter than has been customary during the festive Easter holidays. Miss MARRIOTT's reception has been surprisingly cool, and Mr. COULDOCK received the cold shoulder very decidedly. Had a London critic gone the rounds of the New-York theatres since Monday last, he would have felt quite at home and before old acquaintances as leading stars in most of our places of amusement. At the Broadway he would have found the COULDOCKS; at the Theatre Comique, LINGARD and half a dozen actors and actresses from the English music halls, and a similar collection at the Waverley; at Niblo's, LYDIA THOMPSON and her bevy of English blondes; at the Grand Opera House, two English actresses are the leading lady stars, and at Wood's Museum, Miss MARRIOTT and Mr. CATHCART with their H's fresh from the customs. We know that Art is universal and has no country—but for that very reason why will our managers persist in their endeavors to depopulate the English stage?

Mr. J. W. HILL is to give his annual concert at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening next.

The new embellishments, new songs and new costumes, &c., which have been in preparation for the "Forty Thieves," at Niblo's, are to be introduced in the piece to-morrow evening.

A very odd entertainment has been designed by Mr. JUIGNET for his benefit, to take place at the French Theatre on the 7th. "The Grand Duchess" is to be produced—with M. CARRIERE as the *Duchess*, and the male parts are all to be sustained by ladies.

Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR was trying to imitate, in a frisky moment last week, the leap of Harlequin, taking for his object the box-office window of a City theatre; he jumped too high, and the sharp edge of the sash nearly carried off a piece of his skull. He is repeating his lark in bed, and the production of BROUGHAM's new burlesque at Bryants' Opera House had to be postponed.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON has made an engagement to appear at Booth's Theatre, after Mr. BOOTH's own performances end. The comedian will be in New-York to-morrow. He plays in Boston a fortnight hence.

The apt reviewer of *Wilkes' Spirit* has captured the name and description of "The Comprachicos" in VICTOR HUGO's new story and applied it to the horde of burlesque writers who seem to be fast emigrating from England to this country:

"A hideous and strange nomadic affiliation,' composed of men whose occupation was to obtain the children of other people and to make monsters of them. 'They took a man and they made an abortion; they took a face and they made a snout.' 'A certain fantastic swarming came from their hands.' 'Their jargon was a jumble; they spoke a gibberish.' These were the Comprachicos."

A benefit performance for the widow of the late HUMPHREY BLAND is spoken of; several gentlemen of prominence are interesting themselves about it.

Mr. BROUGHAM is to be the guest of a number of well-known gentlemen at the Astor House this evening—who have invited him to a farewell dinner previous to his departure for California.

The *Tribune* speaks of the new pantomime about to be brought out at Wood's Museum as the first English pantomime done in this City; several years ago LAURA KEENE brought out a pantomime with burlesque introduction on the subject of "Robinson Crusoe"—which was constructed, we believe, strictly upon the plan of English pantomime.

The wife of WILLIAM WHEATLEY, formerly manager of Niblo's Garden, died last Wednesday. She was buried in Philadelphia yesterday.

Mr. DE WALDEN has written a new play for CHANFRAU entitled "Kit."

Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU has recovered from his severe illness, and is to reappear at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, on the 12th in *Dora*.

JENNIE WORRELL has added the feat of riding the velocipede to her clog dance accomplishment. "The Sisters" are in Cincinnati.

GRAU, ROSE-BELL and "Genevieve" are to appear in Poughkeepsie to-morrow night.

The chief mission of FLORENCE, the comedian, appears to consist in rebuking the bad manners of country audiences. In Newark the other night he stopped the performance until the people who had made a rush for the doors toward the close of the play sat down again. He has done the same thing on other occasions.

Twenty theatres have been opened in Saratoga since 1820, and only one is now available. So says a local sheet.

HELLER, the wizard, has arrived in San Francisco, but HARTZ was before him and had the cream of the business.

The "Tempest" has always been a favorite piece with Shakespearean revivalists. It was last produced in this City by BURTON, in 1852, at which time the revival was thought to be a triumph of scenic art. It then ran six weeks. He subsequently carried it from Chambers-street to the Winter Garden Theatre, where it ran four weeks. Mr. KEAN's production of the piece in 1857, at the Princess' Theatre, London, is probably the most notable on record. It then had a run of sixteen weeks. It was brought out in Boston after the Burton revival by Mr. BARRY, with Mr. DAVENPORT as *Prospero*, and kept the boards for twelve weeks. In 1858 it was mounted in Baltimore at the Holliday-street Theatre, where Mr. DAVIDGE played *Caliban*.

Notes of the Drama Abroad.

The Theatre Royal, Durham, Eng., was destroyed by fire on March 11. The theatre was an old building, and once belonged to the KEMBLE family.

PATTI was taken ill suddenly while singing in "Don Pasquale" at St. Petersburg.

BERLIOZ has left his manuscripts to the Conservatoire, to M. ALEXANDRE his *bâtons* as leader of orchestras, and the printed impression of his operas to his editor, M. DAMCKE.

The Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, which must be a very old acquaintance of many, "expired" two weeks ago, and will be immediately pulled down.

VESTVALI is now in Berlin, but is said to be troubled. The authorities will not permit her to assume male parts in tragedies. She has appealed to the King.

The Wurtemburg Police have prohibited the representation of a play, the scene of which is laid in America, and in the course of which General GRANT appears on the stage. This ought to make General GRANT feel very uncomfortable. And the question arises, is this not a cause for war, or rather *casus belli*, as the learned pundits would put it?

THIEVES IN BROOKLYN.

Four Expert Thieves Trying their Hands in the City of Churches—The Vigilance of a Clerk Saves the Diamonds and Foils the Professionals.

A gang of New-York thieves visited Brooklyn on Friday and Saturday, with the intention of depredating heavily upon the jewelers in Fulton-street. Their visit on Friday was evidently a mere tour of observation, preparatory to the great work they intended to perform on Saturday morning. Circumstances, however, were against them, and the people of Brooklyn were spared another sensation such as the ALLEN family have been in the habit of furnishing periodically, while the thieves were taught the important lesson that Brooklyn is dangerous ground on which to practice their calling.

It appears that on Friday two men called at the jewelry stores of WISE and HART BROTHERS, in Fulton-street, and examined a quantity of jewelry, more especially diamonds, some of which they professed to be very desirous of purchasing. But they made no purchases. Although they were dressed very respectably, their movements were such as to attract special attention of the clerks. As they made no purchases, however, nothing further was thought of the matter until the same party, with reinforcements, appeared in the neighborhood yesterday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. Two men and a woman entered the store of HART BROTHERS and were proceeding with their new programme of asking to look at jewelry, when the fourth member of the party, who had been left stationed outside as an outpost to guard against the danger of Police interference, was observed by a clerk in Mr. WISE's employ. This gentleman did not believe in waiting to see what would turn up, but at the instant bounced out of his store, and ran up Fulton-street to Police Headquarters with the information. Detective FROST was the only officer available at the instant, so he made good time in reaching the scene of operations, where he arrested the man who was standing outside. Meantime the two men and woman in the store, seeing that something had become loose in their plan, left the premises, took a car and rode to the ferry, where they went on board of the boat then in the slip. The vigilant clerk had by this time obtained the aid of Detective FOLK, and with him rushed to the Fulton Ferry in time to catch the two on the boat. They took them in custody and took them to Police Headquarters, where the man first arrested gave his name as GEORGE PHILLIPS, and his profession that of a stone-cutter. The others gave their names as JAMES HART, English, and an artist, and his wife LYDIA HART, French, and THOMAS CARR, bartender. The first of these, PHILLIPS, is more familiarly known to the Police as "Scotty," and was associated with JESS. ALLEN on the Sunday raids on Coney Island last Summer. HART and the woman are new to Brooklyn. THOMAS CARR is better known as "Papes." PHILLIPS, *alias* "Scotty," was asked by Inspector FOLK if he thought he would favor Coney Island with a visit this Summer, to which he responded, "No, Sir." This was after he had denied ever having seen the Inspector before. The gang was subsequently taken before Justice BUCKLEY, but in the absence of the commission of any offence beyond what has been stated, they were discharged from custody, with the advice of the Justice to keep clear of Brooklyn if they knew what was best for them. The party then left for Gotham. They had made an effort—a well-planned one, but they left discomfited. On Friday they saw the form of the packages containing the diamonds and the color of the papers, and on Saturday morning they went over to Brooklyn with "dummy" packages of the same appearance, intended no doubt to be substituted for those they meant to steal. The "dummies" were torn up in the car which took the party down to the ferry before they were arrested, and the pieces were subsequently gathered, handed to Inspector FOLK, and found to have been exactly like the package papers intended to have been stolen.

SUICIDES.

Singular Case of Suicide—A Printer Shoots Himself Through the Head.

CHARLES R. CLARKE, a printer by trade, has for some months boarded with BENJAMIN MULLER, at No. 16 Beach-street, and has also been addicted to excessive dissipation. He was always unusually reserved in his manner. During the past few weeks CLARKE was unable to procure sufficient employment to meet his expenses, and in consequence was very much depressed in spirits. On Friday night he came into the house as usual, and about three o'clock yesterday morning two or three of the boarders sleeping on the same floor were roused by what they supposed were pistol shots, though they seem to have paid very little attention to the matter. An hour or two after, the sound of labored breathing was heard in the room occupied by CLARKE, which had the effect of awaking suspicion, so the proprietor of the house was called, and on his entering the room, CLARKE was discovered lying on the bed with a revolver on his breast. He was then quite sensible as to his condition, and bleeding copiously from the nose and mouth, and death ensued soon after the arrival of medical aid. Further investigation led to the discovery of a bullet mark on the ceiling of an adjoining room, and it is supposed that the deceased became partially deranged during the night and fired his revolver at some imaginary foe, through the open fanlight, and then threw himself face downward on the bed, with his revolver in his mouth. He must then have fired again, as one of the inmates stated that he heard a second report after the first shot, but it was so faint he made up his mind that he had been dreaming.

Coroner KEENAN took charge of the case, and proceeded to hold an inquest. As Dr. WOOSTER BEACH testified that death had resulted from the presence of a bullet in the brain, the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

CLARKE was a native of England, 28 years of age, and had no relatives in this country. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

The Suicide of S. S. Hicks.

SAMUEL S. HICKS, the aged farmer of Dutchess County, who committed suicide at Pleasant Valley one day last week by hanging himself in his wagon-house, left the following memoranda behind:

"My troubles are so great that I cannot live any longer. I give some directions: I want to be buried in the Friend's Burying Ground at Pleasant Valley, in a plain way; let nothing be done for vain show. I want my wife to have the furniture; it was forgotten in the will; the will is at lawyer JACKSON's. My papers are, most of them, at the First National Bank, Poughkeepsie. I want HERMAN to have my black suit of clothes, BURTIS my brown suit and THEODORE all the remainder. You are all of age and you can do right if you will. Boys, be good to your mother; farewell, all farewell.

"P. S.—If HERMAN and his mother buy half of BURTIS' farm, allow her the use of $1,000 as long as she lives. She has $2,000 in the will. Do the best you can and forget me as soon as possible. I shall be better off dead than alive."

Other Suicides.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at No. 55 Chatham-street, over the remains of C. H. CONOVER, the man who was found dead in his bed. As was premised in the TIMES of yesterday, the *post-mortem* examination of the remains by Dr. SHINE resulted in showing that death had been caused by cyanide of potassium. A verdict of suicidal death was accordingly rendered. The deceased had been in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the motive for his self-destruction is unknown. CONOVER leaves a wife and several children.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner ROLLINS, at No. 212 Third-street, over the remains of CONRAD STEPHENS, the German, whose death by hanging has already been reported. It appears that CONRAD had frequently threatened to commit suicide, and being intoxicated on Friday he proceeded to put his threat into execution. His wife, suspecting his purpose, and being unable to gain an entrance to the room where he had ensconced himself, procured assistance. When the room door was forced open, the deceased was found with a rope around his neck and fastened to a nail in the wall, and life was quite extinct when the body was cut down. The rope was so long that the remains were not suspended, and death had only been produced through strangulation, STEPHENS having deliberately allowed his weight to draw the noose. He was evidently insane at the moment.

The Proposed East River Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform a subscriber if the United States laws will allow a company to build a bridge across the East River so low as to obstruct navigation? I understand the contemplated bridge will only be 130 feet high from the water; if this is so, many ships will be obliged to lower their topmasts. COMMERCE.

A Sale of Valuable Brooklyn Property, now owned by Mr. SAMUEL LORD, formerly senior partner of the house of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, is advertised to take place on THURSDAY, April 8, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. These lots are eligibly situated, high and dry, and on good grade, and from their convenience to several railroads and the small amount of cash required, cannot fail to meet the wants of those desiring to purchase for improvement or investment. Title indisputable. Printed abstracts free.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Fine Silver-plated Ware.
J. F. CURRAN & CO., No. 18 John-st.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BALL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, April 2, 1869, CHARLES BALL.
Funeral on Monday, the 5th inst., from Trinity Church, Bridgeport, at 2½ o'clock.

BORREL.—At Nice, France, on Tuesday, March 9, ROBERT BORREL, of the Hague, Holland, and son-in-law of the late Walter Langdon, of this City.

CLOWES.—On Thursday evening, April 1, Mrs. CATHERINE CLOWES, widow of Gerardus Clowes, in the 70th year of her age.
The funeral will take place at the residence of her son, Dr. J. W. Clowes, No. 597 5th-av., on Sunday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MCCREADY.—On Friday morning, April 2, MARY, wife of Frederick McCready, aged 59 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

PLATT.—Suddenly, ELVIRA C., widow of the late Newton Platt, at the residence of her son-in-law, Justin A. Bliss, No. 279 Madison-av., where her funeral will take place on Sunday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POTTER.—Mrs. ELIZA JANE POTTER, wife of the late Otis R. Potter, in the 54th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 5th-av., third house north of 3d-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

WEEKS.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Friday, April 2, CHAUNCEY R. WEEKS, Jr., son of Chauncey R. and Ada Weeks, aged 14 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, April 5, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Carriages will be at Brewster's to meet the train leaving New-York at 10 A. M.

WYNKOOP.—Suddenly, in Bergen, of pneumonia, on Friday, April 2, ROBERT D. WYNKOOP, in the 57th year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence on Monday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SALE OF HUNTER'S POINT (LONG ISLAND CITY) LOTS.
E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

LAWRENCE & OAKLY will sell, by order of the East River Ferry Company, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SEVENTY-ONE FINE LOTS, each 25x100 feet, fronting on Ferry, Front, West 3d, West 4th and West avenue, at Hunter's Point, (Long Island City, Queens County,) directly opposite 34th-st., New-York.

The location of this splendid property, at one of the most important, thriving, accessible and convenient points in the vicinity of this City, must certainly arrest the attention of capitalists, business men and manufacturers. Water of immense depth at its docks, with steam and horse railroads running in every direction. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

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$25,000 to loan in sums of $5 and upward to families, on diamonds, jewelry, furniture, valuables, &c.; all business strictly confidential; will call personally if desired. O. G. JUDD, No. 609 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND IMPORTANT MUSIC BOOKS!

CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS, a thorough, comprehensive method for Reed Organs and Melodeons, adapted to the system so successfully carried out in "Richardson's New Method for the Piano." Price $2 50.

WREATH OF GEMS,
a valuable collection of Songs, Ballads and Duets, with piano accompaniment, comprising the most popular songs of the day, and many standard English, Italian and German Songs. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.

THE OPERA BOUFFE,
the well-known collection of the vocal and piano gems of Offenbach's Operas. Price $2 50.

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containing the music to be performed at the National Peace Jubilee, to be held in Boston June, 1869, comprising 15 choruses from celebrated masses and oratorios. Price 50 cents.

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PHILOSOPEDE,
A humorous Poem, fully equal to "John Gilpin's Ride,"
WITH LOTS OF FUNNY PICTURES
By FRANK BEARD, illustrative of the modern mania for
VELOCIPEDESTRINATION,
Will be published in
"THE SUN,"
MONDAY, April 5,
With a host of other interesting matter.
ALL FOR TWO CENTS.
Newsmen, look out for a supply.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. M. M. BENTON, Jr., of Kentucky, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

A SPECIAL SERVICE ON BEHALF of the work of the Italian Commission will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Right Rev. A. C. COXE, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York; Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. POTTER, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 o'clock, and at No. 37 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—The "Praying Band," under the leadership of Brother SAML. HALSTED, will take charge of the services next SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway.—W. J. HOWE, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder G. G. MULLINS, of Syracuse, (formerly of Louisville, Ky.) Subject—*The First Parable*. Also, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Great Organic Union*. All who are interested in the truth are invited.

A SPECIAL INVITATION IS GIVEN to those who realize they need "an advocate with the Father" to attend the lecture by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Divine Lawyer and His Clients*. Morning services at the usual hour. Seats always free.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN AT Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st.; at Bethesda Chapel, No. 301 2d-av., and in 34th-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., JOSEPH F. SHOUDS; in 2d-av., J. F. PATTON, and in 34th-st., Dr. A. J. CHADSEY. All are invited.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the evening. The Sunday School anniversary will be held on TUESDAY EVENING.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the fourth lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Leaven and the Meal, or, The Relation of Religion to Life*. The public are invited.

REV. G. W. WOODRUFF, PASTOR of the 7th-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., will preach on SABBATH MORNING a sermon, suggested by the jubilee of the Methodist Missionary Society. In the evening Mr. WOODRUFF preaches his valedictory sermon. The service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK BRANCH OF THE American Church Union.—Third sermon of the course on the first Sunday after Easter, April 4, in the Church of the Transfiguration, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Protestant Episcopal Church—Her Practice as Contrasted with her Faith*. Rev. C. M. PARKMAN.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. SILAS FARRINGTON, of Germantown. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Subject in the morning—*The Eternal Goodness*; in the evening, *Largeness of Place*.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. C. D. FOSS, the Pastor, and evening sermon to young men by Rev. STEPHEN D. BROWN, of Yorkville. Young men specially invited. Seats always free.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal.—Rev. THEODORE A. EATON, Rector. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JNO. H. HILL, D. D., of Athens, Greece, will preach on his mission, at morning service. N. B.—Strangers welcomed.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and people residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

LIFE BELIEVERS WILL HOLD MEETings every SABBATH EVENING, during April, in the hall, corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st., entrance No. 308 West 14th-st. On SUNDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, W. N. PILE will preach, Subject—*The Wages of Sin, and the Gift of God*.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.—MR. HENry EDGER, American member of the Positive Council, Paris, will lecture at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, (April 4,) at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Capital and Labor*.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ by Rev. RICHARD PARKER, and by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, at 3½, afternoon. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN, TRANCE speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Subjects given by the audience. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at same hour in the side room.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 18.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. N. PILE, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Tabernacle of David and its Priesthood*. At 3 P. M., Subject—*The Reign of Christ on Zion's Hill*. All are invited. Seats free.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Episcopal.)—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, will hold an evening service in Hiasko Hall, 34th-st., south-east corner of 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, corner 2d-av.; Pastor, Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath evening, April 4, second of series of discourses to young men. Subject—*Daniel, the Moral Hero*.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE pastor. In the EVENING the first of four lectures on Christian characters. First—*Father Mathew, the good Christian Priest*. Public invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. W. M. HENRY, of New-Orleans, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the pastor will preach the fifth sermon in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Noah*.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—(Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 86th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon for children at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 55d-st. and 3d-av., J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible class at 9 A. M. and preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EVANGELIST, Brooklyn.—Sermon to young men on SUNDAY MORNING, by the Rector, in the chapel in Bergen-st., near Flatbush-av., on *Success in Business as connected with the Observance of the Sabbath*.

A NEW CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL will be opened at Harvard Rooms, 42d-st. and 6th-av., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. It is designed to make this school very attractive. All are invited to visit it.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. TO-MORROW, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. SAMUEL COX, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church removed to Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. W. B. BROWN, of Newark, will preach at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Sabbath School at 3½. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ P. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Importance of the Season of Youth*.

THE THRONE OF JUDGMENT.—Bishop SNOW, of the Pedob-Baptist Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Mount Zion to Judge the World*.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, MADIson-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service in this church on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock, instead of 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIan Church.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*A Visit to Mount Sinai*.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—MORNING at 10½, and EVENING 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 67th st.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 57th-st., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE LARGE CHAPEL IN LYRIC HALL to let on Sunday evenings; is furnished complete with organ, &c.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 3, 1869.

$25,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	119¼	$1,000 N.J.Cen. 1st M.	99
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64..	114¼	5,000 T.&W.Equip.B bet. call	77½
20,000 do........c	114¼		
20,000 do.........	114¼	5,000 Hud. R. 1st b.o	100¾
20,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65..	114¾	1,000 Long Dock Bds	92½
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65, New.......c	112	1,000 C.&R.I.&P. R.R. 7s...b.c	99
20,000 do.........	112½	20,000 do.........	91
40,000 do.........	112½	15 Bank Commerce..	122½
120,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67..	113½	10 Metropolitan Bk.	142
50,000 do.........	113½	10 Shoe&Leath'r Bk.	132
2,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40,C.	105¼	40 Ocean Bank.......	105
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	64½	66 Park Bank.......	159
5,000 do c.bet. call	64¼	12 Cent. Nat. Bank.	100½
1,000 do...2d call	64¼	10 Amer. Ex. Bank..	118
6,000 Ga. St. 8s......	82	100 Canton..........	60
16,000 N.C. St. 6s.....	60¼	5 Am. Mer. Ex.	40¾
2,000 do.........	61	25 do...bet. call	41
5,000 N.C.S.6s, New.	55	200 N.Y. Cen. R.....c	161½
20,000 do.........	55	200 Reading.........	91½
35,000 do.........	55½	400 do..........c	91½
1,000 do.........	55½	200 Chic. & N.W.....	84¼
10,000 N.Y. St. B. L., B.........	100½	10 Chi. & N.W.Pf....	94¼
		50 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	86
4,000 Mich So.S.F.B.	99	200 Del., L. & W.....	114
3,000 B., N.Y.&E.1st bds.........	88	10 New-Jersey Cen.	106
		113 Morris & Essex	88
1,000 Chi. B. & Q. 8s.	111	200 P., Ft.W. & C....	125¼
4,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78¼	200 Alt. & T. H.....	32
3,000 do.........	78½	700 Ohio & Miss.....	32
6,000 C.&R.I.1stM.B	99	100 H. & St.Jo. R...b3	115

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

$0,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'62..	119	$140,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.	113⅜
102,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65..	116⅛	8,500 U.S. 5s,10-40 C..	105¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......	112⅜	10,000 U.S. 6s Cur.....	104¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 U. S. Ex. Co......	47½	300 Ohio & Miss......	32⅞
200 Adams Express.c	58¼	200 do.........	32⅞
300 Mariposa Min....	18¼	200 do.........	32¾
300 do..........c	18	200 do.........	32¾
100 Mariposa Pf....b5	34¼	100 do.......b30	33⅛
100 do.......b30	34¾	500 do.........	33
300 Pacific Mail......	91	500 do.........	32¾
100 do.........	91⅛	100 do.......b10	33½
100 West. U. Tel.....	39¼	800 Mich. S.& N.I....	96⅛
100 New-York Cen....	161⅛	100 do..........c	96½
200 Reading.........c	91⅛	200 Lake Shore......	97⅞
200 do.........b3	91⅛	100 C.,R.I. & P...ex d	128⅞
100 do.........	91½	100 do..........c	128⅞
100 Mil. & St. P....b30	73	100 do.......b30	128⅛
100 do.........	72½	100 do.........	128⅛
100 Mil. & St.P.Pf..b3	87	200 Chi. & N.W.....	84⅛
100 do.........	86¾	100 do.......b10	85¼
100 do.........	87	100 do.........	84⅞
200 Fort Wayne......	125	100 do.........b3	84⅞
100 do.........	125¼	600 Chi.& N.W.Pf....	94¼
200 Clev. & Pitts.x-d c	88¾	200 do.........b3	95
200 do.........b3	89	200 do..........c	94⅞
400 do.........	89	200 do.........b3	94⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 N. Car. 6s..new	56	300 Hudson........b30	140
100 Adams Express..	58	100 do.........	139
300 Quicksilver.......	21¼	100 Harlem.........	134
100 do.........	21⅛	100 Mil. & S. P......	73
600 do.........	22	200 Mil. & St. P.Pf....	87¼
100 do.......b10	22¼	100 do.........	87½
300 do.........	22⅛	300 Fort Wayne......	125¾
300 do..........c	22¼	200 do.........	126⅛
300 do.........b5	22⅛	200 Ohio & Miss.....	33
100 Mer. Union Ex...	15¼	100 do.........b6	33⅛
100 Canton Co........c	60	500 M. S. & N. I......	96⅛
100 do.........b5	59½	200 do..........c	96⅛
100 Mar. Pf..........	34½	200 Clev. & Pitts...x-d	88½
200 Pacific Mail.....c	91½	200 do.........	89⅛
300 do.........	91⅛	200 do.........	89⅛
100 do.........b5	91⅞	100 do.........	89⅛
300 West U. T......b30	40	400 do.........b3	89
300 do.........	39⅞	300 Lake Shore......	97⅞
200 do.........b6	39⅞	200 do.........	97⅞
200 do.........	39⅞	300 Chi., R.I.&P.ex d	128½
1800 N. Y. Cen......	162	300 do.........	128⅛
100 do..........c	163⅛	100 do.........b3	128
400 do.........b5	163	100 do.........	129
300 do.......b10	163¼	200 do.........	130⅛
100 do.........b5	163⅛	400 Chic. & N. W.....	84¾
200 do..........c	163	800 do.........	84¾
200 Reading.........	91⅛	300 do.........	84⅞
200 do..........c	91½	200 do.........b3	84⅞
200 do.........b3	91⅛	1200 Chic. & N.W.Pf.	95⅛
200 do..........c	91⅛	400 do.........b3	94⅞
800 do.........	91⅜		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa........	18¼	300 New-York Cen...	162¼
100 do..........b	18½	300 do.........	162¼
100 Mer. U. Ex......	15⅛	100 Reading.........	91⅛
200 Quick. Min.Co.b10	20	100 Erie............	31⅛
200 West. U. Tel......c	39⅞	200 do.........	31⅛
200 do.........	39⅞	300 do.........	31⅛
200 Pacific Mail......	91¼	300 do.........	31⅛
200 Mich. So. R....b3	96¼	100 do.......b30	31⅛

SATURDAY, April 3—P. M.

The figures of the Bank return for the week are consistent with the extreme closeness in the Money market. The Banks lose over two millions ($2,056,744) in Greenbacks, and $1,236,229 in Gold. They have curtailed their Loans $1,976,824, and this, with the loss of Greenbacks and Gold, has brought down their general line of Deposits $4,788,121.

The sales of Gold to-day are at 131¾@131½@131⅝ ℘ cent., an average decline of ⅜ ℘ cent. from the sales of Friday. The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed his New-York Office to prepay the May Interest to parties ready to present their schedules of coupons and to abate the intervening interest. This arrangement will go into effect on Monday morning.

The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week $2,743,229, and paid out $229,794 for Gold Interest. The Export of Spanish Doubloons and other Coin, $555,565. The receipts of Bullion from California, $360,619.

There was a partial improvement in the Foreign Exchanges, but without much business, the mails for steamer of the day closing early. Bills on London, 60 days, 107⅞@108; short sight, 108¾@108⅝ ℘ cent.; the latter very irregular, Bankers anxious to draw accepting 108¼, while others, who look to a further advance next week, asked 108⅝ ℘ cent.

The condition of affairs in Wall-street has undergone a decided change since Friday night. The Money market is less stringent in supply, although the rates to the Brokers continue dear. There was no difficulty this forenoon in borrowing "for a consideration," which ranged from 7 per cent. Gold Interest to 7 ℘ cent. Currency, and one-eighth of one ℘ cent. until Monday. The orders for and speculation in Stocks were of a more confident nature, and the consequence was an advance in prices on the Public Funds, the Railways and some of the Miscellaneous Stocks. The Funds were ⅛ ℘ cent. higher on the 5-20s of 1865-7, July and January interest, and ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. better on the coupons of 1862-64-65, May and November Interest. On the Railways there was an advance of 2½@4 ℘ cent. on New-York Central, 1¼@2¼ ℘ cent. on Fort Wayne, and from 1 to 2 ℘ cent. on Rock Island, St. Pauls and some of the other Western roads. In Pacific Mail the rise was 1 ℘ cent., and on Quicksilver Company 2@2½ ℘ cent. On North Carolina new Bonds there was a recovery of 4 ℘ cent. from the depression of Friday. The Stock Exchange generally was firm after the morning Boards, and in the Long Room and on the street in the afternoon, (no late Boards being held on Saturdays,) prices were generally higher than the printed sales. After the Bank statement of the week was made public, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113⅜
American Gold Coin	131⅜	131⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	64¼
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56¼
Missouri Bonds	87	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	60¼	60½
New-York Central	160½	163⅛
Reading Railway	91⅛	91½
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅞	129¼
Northwest Common	84⅞	84⅞
Northwest Preferred	93⅞	94⅞
Michigan Southern	96	96⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	124⅝	126⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅞	91¼
Pacific Mail Company	90¼	91
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	81⅝
St. Paul Common	72⅞	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	66⅞	67
Cleveland and Toledo	97⅛	97
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	33⅛
Mariposa Preferred	34⅛	34⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	115⅞	5-20 reg., 1867	113¼
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	115⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	113¼
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	119	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	129
5-20 coup., 1864	114¼	10-40 reg.	104⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	116⅜	10-40 coup.	105⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. is	112⅝	6s Currency	104⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ℘ c. a. '79, aft '70	100¼	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is...	88¼
Ill. 6 ℘ c. coupons, '77	100¼	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	69
Ill. 6 ℘ c. coupons, '79	100¼	California 7s	124
Ill. War Loan	100½	Alabama 8s	98
Indiana 5 ℘ c.	87	N.Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	109	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	109
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	98	N.Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, '70	109
Tenn. 6 ℘ c. ex cou.	65¼	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '72	101¼
Tenn. 6 ℘ c. new bds.	64¼	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '73	101¼
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	56¼	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '74	101¼
Georgia 6s	82	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '75	101¼
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93½	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '77	101¼
North Carolina 6s	60¼	N.Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, '78	101¼
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	56	N.Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '71	100
Missouri 6s	87¼	N.Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, '74	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	People's	142
Manhattan	141	Market	122
Merchants'	125	Nassau	105
Mechanics'	132	Shoe and Leather	132
Union	130	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	107	St. Nicholas	115
Fulton	140	Commonwealth	114
National	100	Man. and Traders'	[illegible]
State of New-York	112	Park	160
Commerce	122	Manuf's and Merch's	102
Ocean	105	Central National	100½
American Exchange	118	Fourth National	103
Bank of the Republic	117	Ninth National	112
Hanover	100	Tenth National	97
Metropolitan	142	Oriental	140½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90¼	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est's.	87¼	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	87½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883	99	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	84	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S. F., '85	102½	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
Harlem 1st M.	101	Clev. & Pitt. C. S. Fund	86
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Clev. & P. 2d M.	90
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	98¼	Clev. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Chi. & Alton S. F.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc	79	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	102
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Chi. & Alton inc.	90
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	94¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90¼
Tol. & W. 2d M.	85¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Tol. W. & W. c. c. S'k. F.	79	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85¼
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	100½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87½	Mar. Trustee Cer.	65
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78¾	Long Dock bonds	92
Gal. & Chi. extended.	98	Western Union bonds	93
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	83¼
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98¼		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,522,960; total payments, $1,205,203; balance, $85,830,265. The receipts include for Customs, $303,000; for Gold Notes, $44,000.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending April 3, 1869:

March 29—Bark J. E. Eaton, Cienfuegos—American silver	$2,000
March 30—Steamship Westphalia, London—Doubloons	5,000
March 30—Steamship Westphalia, Paris—Gold and silver coin	7,000
March 30—Bark Angostura, Ciudad, Bolivar—American gold	25,400
April 1—Steamship Union, London—Mexican silver	47,361
April 1—Steamship Eagle, Havana—American silver	9,742
April 1—Steamship Eagle, Havana—Spanish doubloons	177,910
April 1—Steamship Arizona, Aspinwall—American silver	4,250
April 3—Steamship City of New-York, Liverpool—British gold	17,080
April 3—Steamship Bienville, Havana—Spanish doubloons	200,700
Total	$555,555

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending April 2, 1869, was $3,509,226.

The *American Railroad Journal* of this week publishes a double-page statistical exhibit of the capital, length, cost, earnings, expenses, dividends, &c., of the railroads (steam and horse) of the State of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1868, compiled from official reports to Hon. J. F. HARTRANFT, State Auditor.

The New Canal Bill.

Yesterday morning one hundred guns were fired in the City Hall Park under the Superintendence of HENRY MUNN, in honor of the passage of the new Canal bill, and its having been approved by Governor HOFFMAN. The salute was fired under the direction of M. M. CALEB and others.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC SONENBERG and AARON AARONS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM R. MERWIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. COOK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 5, 1869.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, NATHAN ULRICH and LEOPOLD ULRICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Ulrich, Nathan Ulrich and Leopold Ulrich, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
APRIL 5, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM M. VERMILYE and THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Jr., retire from our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same firm name by WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY and LATHAM A. FISH, who are the partners of the house from this date.
VERMILYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, LIVERY stable keepers of Nos. 48 and 50 East 22d-st., and No. 93 4th-st., in the City of New-York, do mutually agree that the partnership heretofore existing between us be dissolved from and after the 1st day of April, 1869, the business to be continued at the stable in 22d-st. by JOSEPH SEARCH, and at No. 93 4th-st. by DANIEL HULSE.
JOSEPH SEARCH. DANIEL HULSE.
Dated APRIL 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF LIPPIATT & HOWELL is, this day, dissolved by mutual consent. C. J. HOWELL retiring.
THOS. LIPPIATT, C. J. HOWELL.
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,200 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 12, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF A DISTILLERY, consisting of a ten-horse engine, pump, tubs, lead, iron and copper pipes; will be sold very cheap; engine at the iron foundry No. 338 East 29th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,720, for 50 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1868, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for recovery of two cases silk goods, stolen from cart on 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

MEDICAL.

EPILEPSY IS CURABLE.

MR. FR. A. QUANTE, proprietor of a factory at Warendorf, (Prussia,) possessor of several badges of honor, &c., has discovered a panacea for the cure of the falling sickness, (epilepsy, epileptic convulsions.) The remedy is not a medicinal one, and its infallibility has been sufficiently tested. Pamphlets, treating on Mr. Quante's simple mode of cure, with numerous testimonials and letters of acknowledgment from persons being thoroughly cured, from all parts of Europe, America, Asia, &c., will be sent free upon post-paid applications. The remedy will be sent "C. O. D.," (with bill to collect on delivery,) or upon receipt of 30 francs.

MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-place, has now open an elegant assortment of Millinery. The new Summer Hat "L'Italienne." Also, very choice styles of Paris Round Hats.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
VIZ.:
LONG AND SQUARE FILLED SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE PLAIN CENTRES,
among which are a few decided bargains.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 25 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Retail Business
TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING
BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, GROS D'ORIENT REPS, TAMISE, CREPS, ALPACAS, IRON GRENADINES, A NEW ARTICLE,
BLACK SILKS, &C., &C.
ALSO, A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
N. B.—ONE CASE CRAPE EUGENIE AT $4 40 THE DRESS, WORTH $7. ONE CASE AT $5 20 THE DRESS, WORTH $8. ONE CASE AT $6 THE DRESS, WORTH $9 50.
DELHI POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 75C. PER YARD, WORTH $1 15. PURE MOHAIR AT 70C., WORTH $1 05. POPLIN ALPACA AT 60C., WORTH $1.
JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 5,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS,
COMMENCING WITH A LINE OF POPLINS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
WE HAVE ALSO LARGELY REPLENISHED ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS,
CLOTHS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES AND
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
WITH FRESH GOODS AT
VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON
MONDAY, APRIL 5,
200 PIECES OF FINE WHITE PIQUES, DAMAGED BY WATER ON VOYAGE OF IMPORTATION,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD, WORTH $1 TO $1 50.

BODY
BRUSSELS
CARPETS,
IN NEW AND BRILLIANT PATTERNS,
JUST ARRIVED BY STEAMER FROM LONDON.
ALSO FINE ENGLISH
TAPESTRY CARPETS.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NOS. 273 CANAL-ST. AND 31 HOWARD-ST., N. Y.,
A few doors east of Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!
TO THE PUBLIC.
The old-established and well-known corset and hoop-skirt emporium of THOS. H. GAYNOR will be removed from the store No. 705 Broadway on or before the 1st day of May next to his other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which the entire large and valuable stock of elegant fitting corsets, skirts and ladies' suits will be offered at prices far below the cost of importation.
The whole of the above stock are of our own importation, and purchased in Paris on the most favorable terms.
THOS. H. GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
Nos. 705 and 824 Broadway.
N. B.—Coutille corsets selling at 68 cents, worth $2 50.
Worly corsets selling at $2 50.

WAR! WAR! WAR!
WAR TO THE KNIFE!
WELSH
IS IN THE FIELD.
DUSTY TIMES MAY BE EXPECTED.
NO MORE HIGH PRICES.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
GOOD TIMES COMING.
DON'T BUY ANY DRY GOODS
BEFORE GOING TO WELSH'S.
WELSH,
(Successor to Foster & Welsh,)
WILL SELL SOME GOODS
MONDAY CHEAPER
than they have ever been sold before.
GO TO WELSH'S THIS WEEK
for all your Dry Goods.
The store is at
NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK CITY,
FOSTER & WELSH'S OLD STAND.

RIBBONS.
J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will, on MONDAY, April 5,
MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS
TO THEIR STOCK OF
SILKS FOR SPRING,
RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS,
At $1 25, $1 50 to $2 per yard.
RICH CHINE SILKS, $2 50; VALUE, $3.
EXTRA WIDE SILKS, $2 50; VALUE, $3 50.
RAYE GLACE SILKS, $3; VALUE, $4 50.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50 AND UPWARD,
GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
An elegant assortment of
PLAIN, SATIN STRIPED AND BROCHE SILK CHAMBRAYS,
in new and beautiful designs and colors.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CARPETS, &c.,
VIZ.:
LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELING, CRASH, &c.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $2 25 PER YARD.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, $1 75 PER YARD.
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
OLD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY, RIBBONS, &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, April 5,
NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PARIS MADE BONNETS, HATS, &c.
TAFFETA, FAILLE, GROS GRAIN AND SATIN RIBBONS,
embracing the newest
PARIS SPRING SHADES,
SASH-RIBBONS, SASHES, NECKTIES, &c.,
IN LARGE VARIETY, AND
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,
OFFER AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
AT
FROM $1 50 TO $1 75 PER YARD.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)
NOS. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A LINE OF
BEAUTIFUL DRESS-GOODS,
AT
FROM 25 CENTS TO $1 PER YARD.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED A FRESH IMPORTATION OF
INDIA SHAWLS.
SQUARE SHAWLS,
From $75 to the RICHEST EVER EXHIBITED.
SQUARE OPEN CENTRED SHAWLS,
In BLACK, RED and GREEN CENTRES.
LONG SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Also,
FRENCH BROCHE CASHMERE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS;
FRENCH OPEN CENTRES,
IN LONG AND SQUARE;
FANCY STRIPED AND PLAID SHAWLS,
IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS;
"BAREGE," "HERNANI," "GRENADINE,"
and other
THIN SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICE,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, APRIL 5,
PLAIN GLACE SILKS,
(At $2 per yard, worth $3,)
PLAIN GLACE SILKS,
(At $2 50 per yard, worth $3 50;)
PLAIN GLACE SILKS,
(At $3 per yard, value $4.)
ALSO,
SEVERAL CASES OF
NEW AND ELEGANT SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR
NEW STORE.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
at 75 cents per yard, (value, $1 25.)
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
at $1 per yard, (value, $1 50.)
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MANTLE AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK OF
WALKING SUITS
IN
SILK, POPLIN, PIQUE AND OTHER MATERIALS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
SILK MANTLES,
OF PARIS AND OUR OWN WELL-KNOWN MAKE.
BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA LACE POINTS,
BLACK AND WHITE JACKETS, FICHUS, &C.
BLACK LLAMA LACE ROBES.
ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE STOCK OF
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS,
FRENCH MIGNONS, &C.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-STREET.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
EXHIBITION and
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALSO,
SILK AND LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS
IN SUITS.
EXTRA FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH.
PINK, BUFF AND GRAY DAMASK LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, IN SETS.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES.
JUST RECEIVED,
POINT AGUILLE BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
APPLIQUE LACE POINTES AND SACQUES,
POINT AND CHANTILLY LACE FICHUS,
POINT AND CHANTILLY TRIMMING LACES,
POINT AND CHANTILLY COIFFURES,
POINT AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
The above GOODS were manufactured expressly for our
RETAIL SALES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a fine assortment of
GENT'S READY-MADE SHIRTS,
PLAIN AND EMB'D BOSOMS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &C.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS OF
CARPETS!
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
NOS. 315 CANAL, AND 12 MERCER-ST.,
Have just received a large stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CARPETS,
Comprising all the best makes:
VELVET TAPESTRY, 5-4 AND 3-4 WIDE,
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY CARPET,
EX. SUPERFINE
STAIR CARPETS, ALL WIDTHS.
OIL-CLOTHS,
New designs, from 3 to 18 feet wide; also, a new stock of
RUGS, MATS, WINDOW-SHADES, HOLLANDS,
MATTINGS, &C., &C.
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
NOS. 315 CANAL AND 12 MERCER-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 5,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' PARIS-MADE WALKING SUITS IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, POPLINS, &C.,
REAL BRUSSELS POINT LACES, LACE SHAWLS, &c.; PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED UNDERCLOTHING,
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT
ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED BY THEM.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will on MONDAY, April 5,
LARGELY REPLENISH
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS
WITH FRESH GOODS,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE
AUCTION SALES,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 6 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,)
Has now open an unusually large and elegant assortment of Paris Spring millinery, comprising the very latest novelties of the most recherche in design and style, just received, and offered at very attractive prices.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 3 Cortlandt-st.

MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE respectfully announce that they will exhibit in their Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, 30th March, the superb collection of Paintings belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, consisting of rare works of art by esteemed artists of the modern school. Among them are specimens chiefly painted to his order by

Bauguiet,	Wm. S. Mount,
Victor Chavet,	E. Leutze,
Guillemin,	L. Mignot,
Verboeckhoven,	Otto Erdman,
H. Baron,	Litschauer,
Adolf Dillens,	C. Hoguet,
E. Tschaggeny,	Louis Bobbs,
J. W. Casilear,	Jerome Thompson,

and upward of one hundred other artists of celebrity, including also THE TAKING OF THE TEOCALLI, a masterpiece by the late E. LEUTZE; A MAGNIFICENT FLOWER PIECE by J. ROBIE; SUSANNAH AT THE BATH, by Professor C. BEWER, of Dusseldorf, and many other pictures of note. The sale will take place on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th of April, at 7½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
will sell by auction, on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
April 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock,
by order of the executors of
F. A. VREDE, deceased,
at No. 836 Broadway,
his entire stock of first-class furniture, without any reserve, to close the estate.
Buffets in black walnut and rosewood, rosewood bedsteads, tables, centre and side; curled maple bedroom sets, trimmed with rosewood; hall stands, dressing bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, various styles; amoire a glace, extension tables, cabinets and other first-class furniture. Particulars in catalogue. Also, unfinished stock, material, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 West 32d-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 240 East 12th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residence of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 23 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 51 East 8th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 287 East 14th-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 21 RUTGER-PLACE, between Jefferson and Clinton sts.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the above private mansion, all the elegant household furniture, consisting in part of PARLOR furniture, fine Aubusson and Brussels carpet, lace curtains, carved rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, etageres, centre tables, music stand, brocatel curtains, rosewood seven-octave piano.
DINING ROOM—Black walnut extension table, buffet, lounges, window curtains, arm chairs, dinner and tea set, tumblers, wine glasses, &c., &c.
BEDROOM—Rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, rockers, lounge, card table, rosewood suite, green damask, feather bed, hair mattresses, toilet set, chairs, rockers, &c., &c.
Library and Hall furniture.
Kitchen furniture, refrigerators, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; No. 82 5th-av.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 26 CLINTON-PLACE.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell, on THURSDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, on the above premises, all the elegant furniture, made to order by our best City makers. Particulars to-morrow.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; at Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
GEO. HALL'S SUPERB PICTURES now on exhibition, free, at our Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. Sale on FRIDAY, April 9.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; at Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFES, iron railing, wire, screws, oak and black-walnut railing, pigeon holes, bookcases, arm-chairs, &c., in great variety.
On MONDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock,
At R. SOMERVILLE'S salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, commencing at 7 o'clock. Sale of the private library of the late Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., of Jersey City, comprising a select and choice assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Monday morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 153 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

INVALID.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS companion to attend an invalid lady; best of references given. Address INVALID, Station G, stating name and residence.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands green-house, grapery, fruits, flowers and vegetables and the general management of a first-class place; undoubted City reference. Address D., No. 878 Broadway, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, who has a thorough knowledge of green-houses, hot and cold graperies; also fruit, vegetables and laying out grounds; best reference; married. Address GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation in the country to take charge of a gentleman's place; is handy—can do carpenter work; understands horses, &c. Can be seen on Monday at the feed store, 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and plain gardener, the wife for general housework; has the best of City reference; no children; long experience. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who understands the business perfectly in all its branches; has first-class reference; is married; one child and wife; is a workman. Address J. L., gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, Scotch, on a gentleman's place in the country; best reference. Address F. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON OF intelligence, good address, and, if possible, experience, to solicit subscriptions in this City for a weekly paper on a liberal commission. Address P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A DYEING establishment in Philadelphia. Only those well acquainted with the business need apply at No. 216 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family about to move out of the City; a faithful, capable girl can have a good home. Inquire at No. 198 2d-av., 7 to 9 evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 6th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

DR. A. SEELIGSOHN'S INSTITUTE,
No. 219 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., a Boarding and Day School for boys and girls. The increasing number of pupils has induced the principal to remove to the above location. This institution offers superior advantages in all branches of useful instruction, an agreeable home, with parental care, in a location unsurpassed in this City. For circulars apply as above to Dr. A. SEELIGSOHN.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 813 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young girls, at Hyde Park, on the Hudson; number limited to six. Spring Term opens May 3. For terms and reference, address Box No. 64 Post Office, Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 699 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, Danbury, Conn.—Spring term opens April 1. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

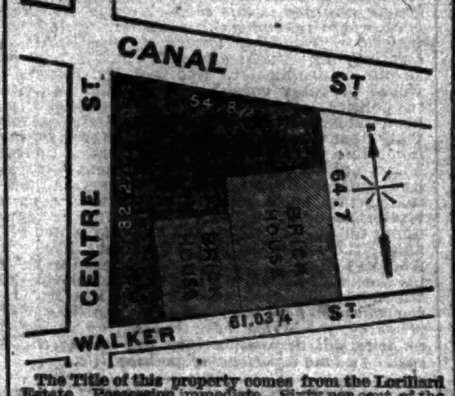
GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, APRIL 12,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
EIGHTY
VALUABLE CITY LOTS
AND
WATER FRONTS
AT
165TH-STREET,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
CARMANSVILLE,
FRONTING ON
BOULEVARD AND HARLEM RIVER.
This property is situated within a few hundred feet of the junction of
ALL THE AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS,
and within six blocks of four churches, schools, &c.
The location of the property is unrivaled, and no finer view of the surrounding country can be found on the island.
Title perfect. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer,
No. 28 Pine-st.,
Or to G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

JAMES M. MILLER,
Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER.
Office No. 28 Pine-st.
MONDAY, APRIL 5,
AT 12 O'CLOCK AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.:
GREAT SALE OF
YONKERS PROPERTY.
SEVENTY-NINE PARCELS OF LAND,
containing 264 City lots, situate near the Central-av., or Grand Boulevard, fronting the road to Yonkers. Also, a large front on the road to Kingsbridge. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property that has ever been offered in Westchester County. Its situation is unsurpassed, slowing from all points, the Sound and Palisades, and having a natural grade, free of rock and all nuisances; the expense of grading merely nominal; overlooking the Grand Central-av., which runs 100 yards upon the property, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. Henry B. Cowles, L. W. Jerome, G. B. Valentine and L. L. Springs; being accessible to the City at all hours of the day; 10 minutes from the Harlem Railroad; 10 minutes from the Hudson River Railroad at Yonkers; 4 minutes from the Fort Morris and Irvington Rail road. 80 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage three years.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
Valuable Business Property.
137 FEET FRONTAGE ON
CANAL, CENTRE AND WALKER STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TO DIVIDE A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST, all that valuable business property, with buildings thereon, situated on Canal, Centre and Walker sts., as shown in the annexed diagram:



The Title of this property comes from the Lorillard Estate. Possession immediate. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
BROADWAY, EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.
The extra large plot of ground, with buildings thereon, known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37 and 39 New-st., being 125 feet front on Broadway, and New-st. by about an average of 150 feet in depth. The above is the largest and most desirable property for business purposes ever offered in this City, being only one square from head of Wall-st., and in the immediate vicinity of New-York Stock Exchange, Open Board and Gold Room, suitable for banks, insurance companies offices, or Government purposes. Possession May 1, 1869.
A large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 295 WEST 36TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WEST 36TH-ST.—The first-class three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 295 West 36th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs., in good order, with marble mantels throughout; 18.4 4-5x36; party wall west side. Lot 18.4 4-5x98.9.
Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AV. AND 52D-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
LEXINGTON-AV.—The desirable three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 25.5x40 feet, southwest corner Lexington-av. and 52d-st.; the above is in good repair. Lot 25.5x80 feet. Terms cash.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
1ST-AV.—2 lots on west side of 1st-av., between 77th and 78th sts.
62D-ST.—3 lots on north side of 62d-st., 155 feet west of Lexington-av. Fine grade.
2D-AV.—4-story and basement brick; first-class tenement-house and lot on west side of 2d-av., between 73d and 74th sts., 25.7x100. House 25x50; two stores on first floor; marble mantels, gas and croton throughout; just being finished; 10 feet ceilings; altogether the best finished tenement-house this side of Harlem.
74TH-ST.—3-story frame high-stoop and brick basement house and lot on the south side of 74th-st., 240 feet east of Avenue A; lot 25x102.2; house new; has piazza in front; hard-finished walls throughout.
73D-ST.—3-story high-stoop frame house, with brick basement, and lot of ground on north side of 73d-st., 220 feet east of Avenue A. Lot 25x102.2. House 25x32, just finished; contains 13 rooms; connected with the sewer on 74th-st.
73D-ST.—Also, adjoining, on the east, same kind of house, finished in black walnut on the first floor; contains 14 rooms; title perfect; terms favorable.
AVENUE A.—2 lots on west side of Avenue A, n. w. corner of 113th-st., each 25x88; corner, 25.10.
AVENUE A.—2 gores on the east side, immediately opposite the above, n. e. corner of 113th-st., being 98.11 on the avenue, and 976 on 113th-st.
90TH-ST.—4 lots north side of 90th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av., (Central Park.) 90th-st. is opened from the Grand Boulevard to 8th-av. These lots are on the highest elevation west of the Park being 116 feet above tide level, overlooking the Lake, East River, Long Island, Hudson River, Bay and Jersey shore, each. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 103 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN 7TH, 8TH, 21ST AND 2D WARDS, BROOKLYN. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 6,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Commercial Exchange,
No. 369 Fulton-st.,
Opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn,
By order of the executors of
MRS. MARIA LEFFERTS, DECEASED:
DEGRAW-ST.—1 large lot between Rogers and Perry avs.
HANCOCK-ST.—23 lots and gores between Yates and Lewis avs.
BEDFORD-AV. (Boulevard)—22 lots between Flushing and Park avs.
SKILLMAN-ST.—19 lots in rear of above.
FLUSHING-AV. AND SKILLMAN-ST.—3 lots southeast corner.
MARCY-AV.—4 lots 20 feet south of Hickory-st.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—4 lots between Throop and Yates avs.
HART-ST.—3 lots in rear of above.
TOMPKINS-AV. AND HART-ST.—1 lot northeast corner.
HART-ST.—1 lot in rear of above.
WILLOUGHBY-AV.—10 lots, the entire front, between Sumner and Walworth sts.
PROSPECT-AV.—4 lots between 7th and 8th avs.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS., ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT CORNERS NEAR BROADWAY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
GRAND-ST.—Northeast corner of Crosby-st.—Valuable plot of ground, with church edifice thereon, comprising five lots, having a front of 100 feet on Grand-st., 125.5 on Crosby-st., only 200 feet east of Broadway, commanding a fine view of the same. The above is well adapted for a large first-class dry goods house.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, if desired.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
BOND-ST.—The extra large lot of ground, with the three-story attic and basement brick house, No. 1 Bond-st., south side, 150 feet east of Broadway, and southeast corner of Cross-lane; lot 28 feet front and rear by 114.5 east side, and 114.6 west side. Possession May 1, 1869.
Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
NELSON-ST., NEAR CLINTON ST.
JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling and lot on the north side of Nelson-st., between Clinton-st. and Hamilton-av. House 20 feet wide by 40 feet deep, independent twelve-inch walls, hard finished, suitable for three families. $4,000 can remain on mortgage.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA,	3,125 tons	April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,016 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	3,065 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	3,000 tons	May 1, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE ......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE ......(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, will leave SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ......April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICE ......April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,) ..April 22
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS ......April 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN ......May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
W. R. EATON, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 30 North River on
SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA ......KEMBLE..Saturday, April 10
GEO. CROMWELL ......VAIL...Saturday, April 17
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow April 15.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMORTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The fast floating palaces VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave alternately EVERY EVENING, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. Freight taken to all points at reduced rates.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips on SUNDAY, April 4, between New-York and Newark: Leave New-York foot of Barclay-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.
Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.
JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

D. H. WAY & BRO.,
No. 22 Cliff-st., New-York, have on hand at all times a well-assorted stock of Providence Tool Company goods, consisting of heavy hardware, ship-chandlery and sail-makers' goods of all kinds, at their lowest factory prices, in any quantity desired.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACturers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. M., Box No. 1,378 New-York Post Office.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN lady wishes a situation as governess in a family; is competent to give instruction in English, German and music; references exchanged. Address F. C., No. 204 Bowery, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 36 CHOICE LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

In plots to suit purchasers, at the junction of

The Grand Drive, The Avenue St. Nicholas AND THE Morningside-av.

AT 150TH-ST. PART OF THE

VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE.

THE WHOLE IS A BEAUTIFUL PLATEAU, level on the grade of the Grand Drive and the Avenue St. Nicholas, both of which intersect in front of these lots, and make them precisely such a plot as Madison-square, opposite 5th-av. Hotel, with the Morningside-av., having the same relative position to the property offered above that Madison-av. does to Madison-square.

THE OUTLOOK IS MAGNIFICENT.

Large portions of the island, Westchester County and the Harlem River, with their bridges, boulevards, groves and residences, are spread out in full view as upon a map below.

FROM ITS EASTERN EDGE the land slopes rapidly down to the level of that portion of the island lying between Washington Heights and Harlem and East Rivers, thus securing FOR ALL TIME, unobstructed views of a most CHARMING LANDSCAPE, the grade being 130 feet above tide-water.

THE WIDENING OF AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS is to begin at once, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Central Park, as the report of the Commissioners of Award and Assessment is already completed.

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS being a diagonal, crossing all the parallel avenues north of the Park, is the shortest and most popular drive between the upper and lower portions of the City, by way of the Park.

The grade and character of the land are such that building can begin immediately.

CROTON WATER is to be supplied to this vicinity at once, as the high service reservoir at High Bridge is nearly completed.

Distance to the 8th-av., one block; to the Hudson River Railroad Station at 152d-st., six minutes' walk.

For further particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY for sale at a bargain; being 8 full lots, 4 of which front on 123d-st., and 4 on 124th-st., running through; there are two good frame houses, one of which is [illegible], in good order; the other is a nice cottage house of 6 rooms; also a good stable; the large house is elegantly furnished; furniture alone cost over $8,000; piano, oil paintings, harness, single and double, saddles, robes, etc., 2 horses, a carriage and sleigh, all kinds of fruit-trees, two grape arbors. The whole property, real and personal, including everything just as it stands, is offered at a bargain; the property is only 2 blocks from Mt. Morris-square and Morningside Park, and is every way desirable as an investment, or for residence. For particulars and permits apply only to BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 115 East 55th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., north side. One four-story E. b. brown-stone front house, No. [illegible] East 55th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs. One three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, south side of 52d-st., near 2d-av. One four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in Beekman-place, between 49th and 50th sts. All strictly first-class houses, and ready for occupation. For terms apply to office of WILLIAM S. CARR & CO., No. 110 Centre-st., corner of Franklin-st., or WILLIAM J. CARR, No. 230 East 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES on Murray Hill, a short distance west of Fifth-av.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x58x100; frescoed all through; has a fine billiard room, a patent burglar alarm, a pump for forcing water to top of house; all modern improvements. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Price, unfurnished, $60,000; furnished, $75,000. Permits only of BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

A PHYSICIAN, ESTABLISHED IN the same locality, up town, for thirty-six years, wishing to retire, would sell out his first-class house, in a very desirable neighborhood, and engage with a competent practitioner, for two or three years, insuring him an extensive business afterward, if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Address PHYSICIAN, Box 2,306 Post Office, New-York, for one month.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HIGH stoop three-story basement and cellar houses, in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; front, vestibule and parlor doors and parlor trimmings black walnut; doors have silver-plated furniture; houses perfect and complete in every particular. Apply to WAITE & BENJAMIN, corner Broadway and 49th-st.

CENTRAL-AVENUE.

350 CITY LOTS;

IN PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE PROPERTY RECENTLY SOLD FOR LEWIS G. MORRIS, on and adjacent to CENTRAL-AVENUE.

These lots lie on the grade, are a short distance from the railroads, and in the immediate vicinity of CHURCHES, SCHOOL-HOUSES, AND A WELL-SETTLED NEIGHBORHOOD.

Parties desiring to visit the property, can do so by carriage through Central-av. to the hotel adjoining, or by railroad to Tremont, thence to Central-avenue Hotel, where an agent will be in attendance from 1 to 5 P. M. The prices of these lots will be from

$500 to $1,000 per Lot,

80 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, thus offering a rare opportunity to people of moderate means. Maps of the property and other particulars can be obtained by applying to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, BY G. LESPINASSE, NO. 85 JOHN-ST.
8 lots on Washington Heights.....$30,000
8 lots in Carmansville.....24,000
22 lots on 136th-st. and Nagle-av.....4,500

FOR SALE—ON 32D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, a four-story, high-stoop brick house, in splendid order, carpets included; price only $38,000. This is a bargain. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 107 Clinton-place, 8th-st., size 25x60x100; has twenty-one rooms; all modern improvements; in splendid order inside. Apply only to BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a three-story high-stoop brick house, 19x45x100; modern improvements; price $18,500. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FOUR NEW brick houses, north side 119th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A; all modern improvements; price $8,500 to $9,000; also the large three-story brick north side 117th-st., east of Avenue A; $2,500 cash, $5,500 on mortgage. S. A. SPENCER, owner, No. 264 Grand-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On 15th-st., south side, between 3d-av. and Irving-place, four lots, each 25 by 84 feet, with the well-built church thereon; possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale on 34th-st., near 7th-av., elegantly finished and built in a superior manner; all modern improvements; price $30,000. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—Large and substantial brick building, 71 ft.x35, block, with two vacant lots adjoining, only one block from East River. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A fine three-story high-stoop brick house, 22½x45x100 on West 30th-st., for $16,250. Also, a large number of others at prices ranging from $8,500 to $125,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class three-story brown-stone house No. 137 East 38th-st., one door from Lexington-av., with possession. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT, SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots—two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., fine four-story, high-stoop brown-house house, elegant order, for sale very cheap, with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 WAverley-place; lot 23.4 by half block; desirably located for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; "Mansard" roof, brick and brown-stone; two lots of ground. Address ROBERT, Box No. 169 Times Office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 7 FRANKFORT-st.; lot 28.8 front by 31.10 rear, and 105 feet deep. Inquire of TODD & SCHMITT, No. 8 North William-st.

BULKHEAD, WATER RIGHTS AND 20 lots for sale, on southerly side of 29th-st., fronting East River. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine-st.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

The easterly half of the block bounded by 146th and 147th sts. and

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, containing about

33 LOTS.

They will be sold in plots of one or more lots, to suit buyers, and upon easy terms. For maps and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 34 Pine-st.

I WANT TO RENT, FOR TWO OR three years, a first-class, completely-furnished hotel in or near New-York; Summer house preferred; satisfactory reference. Call on or address L. C. A., No. 8 Bond-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. — East 78th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and is in most excellent order. For permits to see the premises and price, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE

16th and 18th Ward

BROOKLYN LOTS

ON EASY TERMS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell, THURSDAY, April 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Samuel Lord, Esq., late senior partner of the house of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, eighty valuable Sixteenth and Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn lots.

Johnson-st. and Union-av., southeast corner, 2 lots.
Johnson-st., 150 feet east of Union-av., 4 full lots.
Kingsland-av. and Division-st., southeast cor., 4 lots.
Kingsland-av. and Bennett-st., southeast cor., 6 lots.
Parker-st., 150 feet west of Debevoise-av., 7 lots.
William-st., 100 feet north of Richardson-st., 4 lots.
William-st., w. s., 150 feet north of Herbert-st., 4 lots.
Kingsland-av., west side, 8 lots, entire front between Frost and Withers sts.
Kingsland-av. and Jackson-st., northwest cor., 2 lots.
Jackson-st., north side, 250 feet west of Kingsland-av., 6 lots.
Jackson-st., south side, opposite above, 1 large gore.
Richardson-st., south side, 250 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.
Frost-st., n. s., 200 feet west of Kingsland-av., 4 lots.
Meeker-av. and North Henry-st., southwest junction, 7 lots.
Meeker-av. and Russell-st., northwest corner, 6 lots.
Henry-st., west side, 114 feet s. of Herbert-st., 1 lot.
Richardson-st., north side, 50 feet west of North Henry-st., 3 lots.
Ainslie-st., south side, between Kingsland and Debevoise avs., 4 lots.
Bennett-st., north side, in rear of above, 4 lots.

Full warrantee deeds. Printed abstracts to all purchasers, free of charge.

Terms very easy. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage; ten per cent. on day of sale, and sixty days will be given for the payment of the remaining twenty per cent.

The lots are all high and dry, on good grades. Several railroads run in their immediate vicinity. Terms easy.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 167 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON ELLIOTT-PLACE, NEAR Fulton-av., a first-class brown-stone dwelling, 21x37, lot 80, containing all modern improvements and in splendid order. Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY next by WYCKOFF & LITTLE at the Exchange Salesroom, N. Y. See the auction advertisements, and get a permit to view the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE NICOLSON-PAVED Union-st., between Court and Smith-sts., No. 236 Union-st., a first-class brick dwelling, with all improvements; the peremptory orders are to sell this property on TUESDAY next, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York. See the auction advertisement of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, and get a permit from No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PROSPECT PARK LOTS AT Windsor Terrace; six very desirable lots on Adams-st., 728 feet from the Coney Island plank road, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers. See their auction advertisements.

FOR SALE—NO. 316 EAST WARREN-ST., near 4th-av.; three-story basement and sub-cellar brick house. Will be sold by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at Salesroom, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW first-class brown-stone house, on Schermerhorn-st., west of Hoyt; size of house, 21x45 feet; lot, 100 feet; three-stories, basement, cellar, and attic, with French roof; all the modern improvements; black-walnut doors on parlor floor, and walnut stairs; about ten minutes' walk from the ferries. Apply to E. H. DAY, builder, No. 218 State-st., near Court.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AND ON easy terms, the three-story brick dwelling No. 281 Union-st., Brooklyn; contains every modern improvement, and in perfect order; furniture new, and the whole or part will be sold if desired. Inquire of D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Brooklyn, or at Office Western Insurance Company, No. 136 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AV., THE FINEST residence on the avenue. Will be sold on TUESDAY, April 6, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers. See the auction column and get a permit to view the premises and attend the sale.

FOR SALE—MANSARD-ROOF BRICK house and grounds, on Baltic-st., near Brooklyn-av., fine location, and near railroads and the Sackett-st. Boulevard; the grounds are 100x255 feet, with fine fruit and shrubs. See WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S auction advertisement for particulars, and be on hand at sale on TUESDAY next.

FOR SALE—ON COLUMBIA-ST., NEAR Harrison, 1 lot, 24x80 feet, and a frame stable; also, the adjoining lot and building, 24x77; also, the lot and three-story frame building near Degraw-st.; likewise on Hicks-st., near Harrison, 2 desirable vacant lots, 25x80. See WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S auction advertisement for WEDNESDAY, April 7.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SECTION OF lots in the Twentieth Ward, being the entire front, 200 feet on De Kalb-av., by 28 feet on Washington-av. and Hamilton-st. Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY next, 6th, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York. See auction advertisement, and be sure to attend the sale.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Livingston-st., nearly opposite Hanover-place, one block from Fulton-av., a few blocks from the City Hall; No. 229 Livingston-st.; three stories, basement and sub-cellar, brick, with brown-stone trimmings; every modern improvement, painted, papered and frescoed; must be seen to be appreciated. Get a permit from WYCKOFF & LITTLE, and attend the sale of the property by auction on TUESDAY next, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York. See the auction advertisement.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS ATTEND THE sale NEXT TUESDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, and buy the very desirable lots on New-York-av., corner of Pacific-st., 80 feet on New-York-av. and 100 on Pacific-st. See WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S auction advertisement.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 188 GATES-av., near Classon-av., a handsome three-story brick house, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, elegantly finished for the use of the actual owner, who is obliged to go abroad; all modern improvements; $12,500. Apply there at any time.

FOR SALE—CONVENIENT COTTAGE house, filled in, 12 rooms, all improvements, adjoining corner lot; fruit and shade trees, small barn, splendid neighborhood; Gates-av. cars by door; half hour to Fulton ferry. Terms easy. Franklin-av., corner of Quincy-st. Commission to brokers.

FOR SALE—ON HENRY-ST., NEAR SACKett, the elegant brown-stone house No. 380 Henry-st., containing fourteen rooms, hot and cold water in each room, stationary tubs and all improvements. Will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers. See auction advertisement, and get a permit before the sale, as the executor's orders are positive.

FOR SALE—ON NEW-YORK-AV., A FINE residence, only one block from the Atlantic-av. Boulevard; house has all improvements; two lots of ground go with the house. The four lots adjoining will be sold separate if desired. See auction column for particulars and attend the sale on TUESDAY, April 6, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

FOR SALE—WITHOUT A PRICE, AND must be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 7, at the Exchange Salesroom, N. Y., by order of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, the fine brick dwelling No. 398 Atlantic-st., between Bond and Nevins sts.; house 25x36; lot 90; can be easily converted into a store. See the auction advertisement of WYCKOFF & LITTLE, and don't miss this chance to buy a piece of property at your own bid.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RESIDENCE AT NEWARK, N. J., FOR sale, situated on the corner of High and Mercer sts.; high ground, fine view and near the centre of the city. House contains 15 rooms, hot and cold water, and gas; is warmed by the latest improved steam apparatus. Size of lot, 100 by about 120 feet. On the rear is a fine brick carriage-house and stable, 27x60 feet, with billiard-room up stairs. The whole in perfect order. Will be sold without the stable if desired. Photographs and particulars by applying to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., from 11 to 4.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET OR LEASE, one of the most attractive places in the village, six minutes' walk from the depot; the house is modern and spacious, the grounds, comprising six acres, are divided in garden, lawn and pasture, embellished with fruit and ornamental trees; a running brook skirts a pleasant grove in the rear. Apply at No. 17 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

RAHWAY.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with 20 acres of land, for sale, 1¼ miles from station; dwelling is modern in appearance, 30x40, wing 28x30, extension 15x20; three stories, containing 15 rooms, with marble mantels, range, stationary tubs, &c.; barn and carriage-house; land in good condition, sloping to the south; fine shade and considerable fruit. $15,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

AT NEWARK—TWO NEW FRENCH-ROOF cottages; 12 rooms, every modern convenience; large and high grounds, splendid view, fruit and shrubbery, surroundings first-class; ten minutes to depot; city cars pass property; immediate possession; prices $11,000; $5,000 can remain on each. Apply to PESHINE, No. 20 Barclay-st., New-York, or at No. 204 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT IN EAST New-York, bounded by East New-York-av. and Broadway, Stone-av., Boulevard and Williamson-av. This is a portion of the "Williamson Farm," and is ½ mile nearer Atlantic and Fulton avs. than the lots lately sold at auction of "Williamson Farm." Apply to L. C. HILL, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn, office of E. H. Babcock.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey; also, 1,500 acres of land at Pinesdale, Va. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, a very large and exceedingly well-built and stylish stone house, stuccoed, finished in the best and most substantial manner. First floor contains large drawing-room, reception room, library, kitchen and laundry; above there are ten bedrooms, bath-room, closets, &c.; hot and cold water, first-class furnace, range, &c.; cellar under the whole, and all in prime order. Lot 102½x200, with private park in front, (in fee,) containing shade trees; large stone coach-house and stables. Situation on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country; distant from Centre or Market-st. stations one mile; horse cars pass in front of the house from Market-st. station. Price, $25,000; rental, $1,500. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale at Tenafly, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot; a double two-story and Mansard-roof house, 36 feet front, with piazza 75 feet in length, built by days' work by the owner for his own use, with carriage and chicken house, plenty of shade, &c.; the house is situated in a fine location fronting on two avenues, and contains fourteen rooms, including a billiard-room 16x30, bath-room, water-closet, laundry, stationary tubs, range, dumb waiter, heater, pipes, marble mantels, &c., with about 1½ acres of ground nicely laid out. For further particulars apply to KISSAM & GUNDAKER, No. 281 Pearl-st., New-York. (Agents need not apply.)

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., for a private residence or as a boarding-house, situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch hotels, and convenient to the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad. House contains twenty rooms; plenty of shade. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, N. J.

A LARGE FINE RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, 12 acres land, well fruited, shaded, &c., at Rye, Westchester County; also others at Mamaroneck, Rochelle, Pelham, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Eastchester, Morrisania, &c., $9,000 to $75,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class residence, containing 11 rooms, with all the modern improvements, within five minutes' walk of two depots for the City; also, other valuable property. Inquire of BUCKBEE & CO., No. 283 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DESIRAble country residence at Peekskill, 16 acres, fronting on the Hudson; splendid views; fine buildings; orchards; half a mile from depot. E. G. LOCKE, No. 141 8th-st., Steck's Building.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, A NICE TWO-story attic and basement house, six lots and stable, near depot, churches, schools, &c.; fruits of all kinds; $8,000; $4,000 can remain. E. G. LOCKE, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MOST SUPERIOR COUNTRY seat of thirteen acres, situated on Whitlock Point, two miles from Harlem Bridge; the mansion is large; modern improvements and conveniences of the best City residences. Inquire of A. C. POILLON, No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED OR FOR SALE—At Fishkill Village, five miles from Fishkill Landing and ten minutes' walk from depot of Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, a cottage containing 12 rooms, with eight acres of well-cultivated land, barn, ice-house, large garden, fruit trees, &c.; place in perfect order. For further particulars inquire of ANDREW BRYSON, Jr., on the premises, or JOHN P. WHITE, No. 294 Madison-av., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, A five-story brick house, containing 34 rooms; is now used as a first-class boarding-house, and is paying well; the furniture must be purchased, and will be sold very low; the best rooms in the house are engaged for all the Summer; in fact, the house is always full in Summer, and is only given up on account of the illness of the proprietor; a lease can be obtained. BORRELL & CLARKE, 12 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

TO BOARDERS AT HOTELS.—TO let furnished, for four or five months from April 20, an elegantly and newly furnished three-story, high-stoop house, 21 feet wide, near the St. Cloud Hotel, by a family going to Europe. It will only be let to a small family of adults, who will take good care of it, at $150 per month. Agents need not apply. Address Box No. 487 Post Office.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 343 ADELPHI-ST., TWO-STORY brick, rent $800; No. 415 State-st., 3-story brick, $1,100; Classon-av., between Gates and Putnam, 3-story French roof, new, $1,000. All modern improvements, desirable neighborhood, 100 yards of Fulton-av. cars. HOWELL, Classon-av., opposite Madison-st.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS—A FINE country seat, twenty-five acres, near Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill Station, Hudson River Railroad, with large orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house and stables; house in complete order, with furnace and hot and cold water through the house. JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1½ HOURS from New-York, a dwelling-house containing 11 rooms; with stable and nearly half acre land; near railway station; rent $700; possession immediately. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 28 Nassau-st., New-York, or WM. LITTELL, at Summit.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT ENGLISH-BASEment dwelling-house No. 29 Bond-st.; will be altered for light manufacturing business and leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant; can be seen only upon permit. Apply to A. W. LOWERRE, No. 66 Warren-st., New-York.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 735, 737, 739 and 801 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., contain all extra modern conveniences, are strictly first-class houses, and will be rented low to good tenants. Apply on premises from 9 to 5, or of HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED COTTAGE, four rooms, on the banks of Shrewsbury River, at Port Washington; rent $250 per year. Meals provided if required. Inquire of Mrs. K., No. 23 West 29th-st., or of J. HIGGINS, No. 273 Elizabeth-st.

$250 A MONTH—FOR AN ELEGANTLY furnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 12th-st., between 5th and 7th avs. None but responsible parties need apply. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., IN THE IMmediate vicinity of the New-York and Flushing Railroad station, a large dwelling-house, furnished, with large garden, &c. For particulars apply to No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE MOUNtain, 1½ miles from North Orange Station, a fine house and 30 acres of ground; abundance of fruit of all kinds. Rent $800 per annum. R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on 47th-st., near 5th-av., lately frescoed, thoroughly furnished, to let to a strictly private family only. Apply at No. 192 Greenwich-st., corner of Fulton-st.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET WITH STAble, garden of 12 lots, plenty of shade trees, fruit, &c., at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam Bridge. Apply at No. 115 Wall-st., or A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET ON BLOOMingdale road, about half a mile south of Manhattanville; pleasant Summer and Winter residence; to let very low, to a private family only. Apply at No. 168 Water-st.

TO LET.—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house; all improvements; good location; 1st-av., between 84th and 85th-sts.; rent, $650. Apply to GEO. FANNING, 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 30TH-ST., FURnished rooms and bedrooms, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board. References required.

LOW RENTS—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 108 East 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; also one in 78th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—FURNISHED IN 39TH-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., the four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; rosewood furniture; billiard table complete. Apply to WM. H. LEE, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 444 West 20th-st., all improvements. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE IN 129TH-ST., near 5th-av.; gas and water; rent $700. Apply to M. GOLDBACHER, No. 630 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1869.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, March 31, 1869.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after April 2, 1869. JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS. Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK..... MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon MONDAY, April 5, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1869.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on TUESDAY, April 6, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of coupons of the Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage Bonds of the ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, due on 1st April, 1869, can receive the cash for same upon presentation at the office of the Erie Railway in the City of New-York. Holders of the over-due coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds can exchange the same for First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, carrying seven per cent. interest guaranteed by the Erie Railway Company in sums of $1,000 each, and scrip certificates for sums of lesser amount. JAY GOULD, President Erie Railway Company.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1869.

$5,000 REWARD PAID AND NO questions asked, for the recovery of the following-named SECURITIES, stolen Jan. 1, 1869, from the office of Cambreleng & Pyne, Attorneys at Law, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York:

Two Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, Nos. 624 and 625, for $1,000 each	$2,000
One U. S. Five-twenty Coupon Bond, act of 1862, (interest payable May and November,) No. 1,569	$1,000
Four U. S. Five-twenty Coupon Bonds, act of 1865, Nos. 1,401, 4,063, 4,064 and 27,321, for $500 each	$2,000
Four U. S. Five-twenty Coupon Bonds, act of 1865, Nos. 42,424, 42,425, 42,426 and 42,427, for $100 each	$400
Ten U. S. Five-twenty Coupon Bonds, (interest payable in January and July,) Nos. 62,524, [illegible], 82,277, 82,278, 82,279, 30,068, 30,069, 30,070 and 30,071, for $1,000 each	$10,000
One U. S. Five-twenty Coupon Bond, (interest payable in January and July,) for	$500
Six U. S. Five-twenty Coupon Bonds, (interest payable in January and July,) Nos. 30,607, 30,608, 30,609, 30,610 and 30,611, for $100 each	$600
One U. S. Five-twenty Coupon Bond, (interest payable in January and July,) No. 62,378, for	$50
Ten U. S. Ten-forty Coupon Bonds, Nos. 23,721, 16,496, 15,376, 15,581, 19,757, 62,124, 62,128, 30,004, 44,217 and 4,087, for $1,000 each	$10,000
Three U. S. Ten-forty Coupon Bonds, Nos. 54,786, 52,736 and 25,412, for $500 each	$1,500
Six U. S. Ten-forty Coupon Bonds, Nos. 6,621, 32,382, 29,680, 27,412, 10,938 and 9,428, for $100 each	$600

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the above-mentioned Securities to the subscribers, or a proportionate reward for the recovery of any portion thereof. Brokers and other persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above Securities, as payment thereof has been stopped. CAMBRELENG & PYNE, No. 14 Wall-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received up to THURSDAY, 8th April, at noon, for the purchase of $200,000, or any part thereof, equipment coupon bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, dated March 1, 1869, and due in five years with interest at the rate of eight per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable semi-annually at the office of the agency in this City on the 1st of March and September.

No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

Payment will be required on notification of acceptance of the bid. The balance of the $1,000,000 authorized will not probably be issued this year.

Proposals to be addressed to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st., and indorsed "Bid for Equipment Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company."

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK HOUSE MINING COMPANY, OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th inst. Polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inst., both inclusive. D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom, with this house for many years.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordsville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 28 Wall-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 3d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 26th day of March, and be reopened April 6. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE Scrip bought and sold; Atlantic, new issue, wanted. Full reports in pamphlet form of all New-York companies for gratuitous distribution at the office of GEORGE B. COOK & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., Insurance Scrip Brokers.

FOR SALE—THE MANHATTAN METAL-lurgical Works, No. 552 West 28th-st., with lease and contents, viz., machinery, furnaces, &c., for smelting ores; in perfect order. Apply to COLWELL & BROTHER, Iron Founders, foot of West 27th-st.

COUPONS ON SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. BONDS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office. P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st of April. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY. DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. *Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.* HARRISON HALL, President. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, without children, a small furnished house between 14th and 42d sts., in or near 5th-av., for one year from May 1. Address F., Post Office Box 1,471.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8. (23d-st. and 8th-av.)

JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor.
C. W. TAYLEURE.....Manager.

A CONSPICUOUS TRIUMPH—SECOND WEEK.

TEMPEST. | Thronged and brilliant audiences, matchless Scenery—The Town delighted. | TEMPEST.

A triumph indorsed by the highest intelligence, and the severest taste of the Town; and by the best friends of the Drama, as the most beautiful and complete which has ennobled the stage of the Metropolis.

E. L. DAVENPORT.....as.....PROSPERO
FRANK MAYO.....as.....FERDINAND
WM. DAVIDGE.....as.....CALIBAN

THE MORLACCHI GRAND BALLET TROUPE. The best now in Europe or America.

C. S. GETZ'S MATCHLESS SCENERY.

Seats secured at the box office, at No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 8th-av. and Broadway.

SECOND TEMPEST MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU

No opera to-morrow. The Theatre Francais occupied for a ball. The Company will perform in Poughkeepsie—Genevieve.

Farewell week of Mr. Grau's French Opera Company before their departure for Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other Western cities.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE IN PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF LIFE IN PARIS.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.

Seats for any of the last nights can be secured in advance.

WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. JUIGNET.
ACT I.—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—Une Soiree Dans le Quart du Monde.
ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant. Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete—with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Gueretti, Rizarelli, Victoria, Maurice, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genot, Deligne, Mussay, Juignet, and the entire strength of the company of 160 persons.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

WEDNESDAY, April 7—Benefit of Mr. PAUL JUIGNET.

Most interesting performance for that night only.
I.—First act La Grande Duchesse—Travesty.
La Grande Duchesse, Mons. Carrier; Wanda, Mons. Deligne; General Fritz, Mme. Rose-Bell; General Bum, Mlle. Desclauzas; Prince Paul, Mlle. Victoria Maurice; Baron Puck, Mlle. Clemantine; Nepomuc, Mme. Gueretti.
II.—First Time—Cargouillada. Opera Seria, Drama, Italiano, Musico, del Maestro Herve.
III.—Comedi, Livre III., Chapitre 1er. (First time.)

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled SCHOOL.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 10.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THE TAMMANY.—CROWDED HOUSES—IMMENSE SUCCESS of the WONDERFUL SOMERSAULT between the bars by the GREGORY BROTHERS. THE MAMMOTH Programme at 7:45 with the Overture.

8:30—Revolving Orbs.....THE GREGORY BROTHERS
8:50—Spiral Ascension.....LE PETIT ETHARDO
9:00—The Burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES.
9:30—Grand Transept Flight...Mlle. ROSE LUCELL
9:30—Three Flying Men, THE GREGORY BROTHERS
Introducing the GRAND SOMERSAULT FEAT.
9:55—Miniature Circus.....Mlle. GERTRUDE
9:50—Horizontal Bar...THE GREGORY BROTHERS
10:05—MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE.

PUNCH AND JUDY in the CAFE AMUSANT at 8:25 and 9:55 every evening. COME EARLY AND SECURE SEATS. Admission 50 cents. Orchestra circle and chairs 75 and 50 cents extra. SEATS SECURED at the Box Office SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ON TUESDAY, April 6, FIRST APPEARANCE in America of the famous gymnastic artists MLLE. ZULELLA and MONS. VENTINI on the DOUBLE TRAPEZE and the GRAND TRANSEPT FLIGHT.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERT.

THEODORE THOMAS.....DIRECTOR.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS;
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, 25 CENTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, April 4, at 8,
NINETEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
together with the following eminent artists:
Mdlle. JOSEY HOFLE, the favorite Prima Donna;
Mr. FRANK GILDER, Pianist;
His first appearance at these Concerts.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, AND AT BOTH THE MATINEES,
Will be presented a brilliant programme of EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC ACTS.
Rentree of the world-renowned equestrienne,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF LADY RIDERS,
Whose astounding feats of BAREBACK EQUITATION
Have never been paralleled in this country.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC,
Comprised in the mammoth circus troupe in DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

HEALY'S GREAT NATIONAL AND historical painting (18 feet by 9 feet), THE PEACEMAKERS. Open daily from 9 A. M. till dusk. Admission, 25 cents. Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A LARGE, ELEGANT, HANDsomely furnished front room with fire, gas, board for two, only $22 per week, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom, heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERcy-park, handsomely furnished rooms en suite for families, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

JUST VACATED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON first floor; also one large room, with alcove, on second floor, newly furnished, with commodious pantries, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A SECOND story; location below 36th-st., on one of the best avenues. Address F. G. POND, Station F.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 103 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Parlor and bedroom, furnished, to let, with board.

NO. 27 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED room to let, with or without board.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THIRD floor, at 25 Cottage-place; family private.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STATEN ISLAND.—A LADY HAVING A beautifully furnished cottage near landing, will accommodate families or single gentlemen with board; view unsurpassed for beauty. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 100 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

PATENTED FEB. 11, 1862.

PATENTED NOV. 20, 1866.

PATENTED MARCH 16, 1869.

The subscriber having opened the LARGE WAREROOMS, NO. 634 BROADWAY, in connection with his IMMENSE CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, NO. 638 BROADWAY, having several LARGE MANUFACTORIES of his own and daily receiving consignments from the most prominent

VELOCIPEDE MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

Manufacturers are cautioned against procuring licenses to make two-wheeled velocipedes from any parties who may claim to grant them, unless such claimants possess my authority. The public are notified against importing two-wheeled velocipedes from foreign countries, and also cautioned against PURCHASING or USING two-wheeled velocipedes of any sizes or prices, unless stamped, "Patented Nov. 20, 1866," maker's name and number, as I am the sole owner of patent No. 59,915, granted Nov. 20, 1866. CALVIN WITTY, Broadway, N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS for sale; dark bays; 16 hands high; perfectly gentle single or double; carriage seats six; Rockaway style; curtains roll up; suitable for Winter or Summer; covered harness; also Victoria by Lawrence; pole and shafts; single harness by Lowden; all in perfect order for use. Private stable 149 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—AT $2,300, TO CLOSE THE whole, to one buyer, three sound matched horses, a close carriage, a new park phaeton, (Wood's,) double harness, saddles, blankets, &c.; everything required for keeping horses together, with coachman's livery, will be sold promptly, as stable is let. Apply at private stable, No. 58 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, about 15 hands, long tail, kind in single or double harness and under the saddle; price $200, and cheap at that; the owner wishes to sell because he has no present use for him. Apply to ROBERTSON & MOTT, Nos. 119 and 121 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN PONY, WITH DOG-cart, harness, whip, saddle and bridle; a complete outfit for a young boy. Inquire at stable of WILLIAM L. WAKEFIELD, No. 619 6th-av., New-York.

NO. 33 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO PLEASant well-furnished rooms, without board, to let in a private family, to gentlemen.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO HORSES, truck and good work. Inquire of CHRISTENSEN, Carman, No. 163 Prince-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Manager, wishing to accede to the desire of the many who were prevented from witnessing this beautiful play during the LENTEN SEASON, respectfully announces that he will present

ROMEO AND JULIET

ONE WEEK LONGER,

Being positively

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS

of this GRAND PRODUCTION,

Commencing MONDAY, APRIL 5,

and closing SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

This will necessitate the

POSTPONEMENT OF OTHELLO Until Monday, April 12.

On Saturday afternoon, April 10, MATINEE OF THE MARBLE HEART. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS AS RAPHAEL.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY, Opposite New-York Hotel.

WALL'S BURLESQUE TROUPE in Byron's great extravaganza of IVANHOE.

Miss MAGGIE DESMONDE, the charming English actress, will make her first appearance as WAMBA.

Mr. JAMES LEWIS.....as.....REBECCA

New Scenery, Dresses, Music, &c. BIGL SISTERS AND BALLET.

IVANHOE has been some time in preparation, and will be presented to the public with every requisite to insure its success.

IVANHOE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF SIMPSON, WOOD AND COLVILLE'S GRAND PANTOMIMIC COMBINATION.

The management of Wood's Museum has great satisfaction in announcing arrangements for the immediate production of the celebrated pantomime of

ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
ROBINSON CRUSOE,

which has been enjoying the most perfect success throughout England for the last two seasons of any pantomime ever produced in the mother country. The work has been for months in preparation; and its scenic effects, all entirely new, are from the pencil of the celebrated scenic artist, Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, well known to the amusement patrons of New-York from his production of "The Seven Sisters," and other scenic pieces, under the management of Miss Laura Keene; and who, having arrived, will personally supervise the scenic effects to be here presented.

The organization of the company, in all its details, has been made regardless of expense; and it is believed to be the most extensive, talented and complete ever effected even in England, nothing being left undone to render this, the first English pantomime introduced into the United States of America, ever memorable in the annals of dramatic art. The entire stage production will be given under the personal management of MERCER H. SIMPSON, Esq., proprietor and manager of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, whose specialty is pantomimic productions. Full particulars of organization will be immediately made known.

IRVING HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.
W. J. HILL'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

Signora Elena Lenari.....Prima Donna.
Miss Jennie E. Bull.....Mezzo Sop.
Mlle. Josefina Filomeno, the celebrated Pianist and Violinist.
Mr. L. P. Thatcher.....Tenor.
Mr. Gustavus Hall.....Baritone.
Mr. Wm. H. Beckett.....Baritone.
Mr. Herman Trost.....Basso.
Mr. J. B. Poznanski.....Violinist.
Mr. Harry Sanderson.....Pianist,
Who will play the favorite CUBAN NATIONAL MELODY, "El Maiakoff."
Mr. Edward Hoffman.....Accompanist.

ZION CHURCH QUARTETTE and a celebrated QUARTETTE OF MALE VOICES Will be features on this occasion.

Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commence at 8. Tickets for sale at the hall and principal music stores.

IRVING HALL.

THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 4, 1869.
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION, assisted by the following eminent artists:
MISS F. ROKOHL.
MR. SALCEDO, cornet.
MASTER R. MOLLENHAUER, Cornet.
MR. R. ARNOLD, the celebrated violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, accompanist.
MR. H. B. DODWORTH, MR. ED. MOLLENHAUER, } Conductors.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

OLD GUARD BALL,

Composed of the veteran members of the LIGHT GUARD AND CITY GUARD.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1869.
DODWORTH'S MAMMOTH BANDS,
who will perform all the choice morceaux from the modern operas, with the favorite quicksteps dedicated years since to the military of New-York, including the popular marches of the LIGHT GUARD AND CITY GUARD. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady; extra lady's tickets, $2. For sale at the principal music stores and hotels.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF TWENTY PRACTICAL lectures to ladies, on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, will be given at the New-York Medical College for Women, corner 2d-av. and 12th-st., by educated lady physicians.

The various topics discussed will be amply illustrated by charts, a manikin and other models.

The first lecture will be given on TUESDAY, April 6, 2 P. M., and thereafter on alternate days.

Tickets to the whole Course, $2; single Lectures, 25 cents.

Instruction will also be given by Professors to the students of the College during the month of April.

MUSICAL.

HITCHCOCK'S HALF DIME MUSIC, printed on heavy music paper, 4 pages—colored titles, music and words. Price 5 cents each; the whole fifty-eight mailed for $2 90.

NOW READY;

No.
58. THE SMILE OF MEMORY.
57. SWEET HEART.
56. BOOT-BLACK'S SONG.
55. LADY MINE.
54. FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.
53. THOSE TASSELS ON THE BOOTS.
52. PRETTY BIRD.
51. WHY WANDERING HERE?
50. CALL ME THINE OWN.
49. LE SABRE DE MON PERE.
48. WOODSIDE WALTZ AND POLKA.
47. HOME, SWEET HOME. Instrumental.
46. PERICHOLE'S LETTER.
45. THE MOONLIT SEA.
44. ST. NICHOLAS GALOP.
43. VELOCIPEDE JOHNNY.
42. GENS D'ARMES DUETT.
41. GEMS FROM ORPHEE.
40. BELLES OF BROADWAY.
39. FLYING TRAPEZE.
38. POWER OF LOVE. Instrumental.
37. SUSAN'S STORY.
36. I WILL NOT ASK TO PRESS THAT CHEEK.
35. THE ROSY WREATH.
34. THE LIFE BOAT.
33. LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Sacred.
32. BEAUTIFUL BELLS.
31. IXION GALOP.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.
29. UP IN A BALLOON.
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES!
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
24. STILL I'LL LOVE THEE.
23. WALTZING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazurka.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
16. HIS LOVE SHINES OVER ALL. Sacred.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
10. SKATING RINK POLKA.
9. CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE.
8. PRAISE OF TEARS.
7. I REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
6. GOOD BYE, SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE.
5. NOT FOR JOSEPH.
4. BLUE EYES.
3. WE'D BETTER BIDE A WEE.
2. WON'T YOU TELL ME WHY, ROBIN!
1. CAPTAIN JINKS.

The above can be obtained at the music, book and periodical stores, or by inclosing the price, 5 CENTS EACH, to the Publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 98 Spring-st., New-York.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 53 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte.

Chopin's Valses, complete.....50c.
Beethoven's 45 original waltzes.....50c.
Robert Le Diable, complete, for piano-forte.....50c.
La Nozze de Figaro, complete, for piano-forte.....50c.
Verdi's Rigoletto, complete, for piano-forte.....50c.

Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, (over Savings Bank,) New-York.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A GOOD SOPRANO, HAVING HAD EXperience in singing in choir, desires a position in a Protestant Church. Address E., Box No. 115 Times Office.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st. and 5th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Manager.

MONDAY, APRIL 5. — THE FRENCH OPERA.

Rentree of the GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.
All the favorite artists.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC, DECRE, &c., &c.
The week's programme:

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. Irma.....La Perichole | M. Aujac.....Piquillo
Tuesday, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Wednesday, BARBE-BLEUE.
Thursday, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Friday, LES BAVARDS and CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
Saturday Matinee—LA PERICHOLE.
Saturday Evening—LA BELLE HELENE.
Admission.....$1 | Family Circle.....50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

406TH TO 412D TIME!
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GEO. L. FOX'S IRRESISTIBLE FUN.
GEO. L. FOX'S ORIGINAL GROTESQUES.
GEO. L. FOX'S QUAINT PARODIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S SINGULAR TRAVESTIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S INVITING JOKES.
GEO. L. FOX'S DROLL CARICATURES.
ASSISTED BY C. K. FOX, AS PANTALOON.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND SIG. COSTA.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
MONDAY EVENING, April 5, at 8,
Fifth Farewell Performance of
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
For the first time, Victor Hugo's drama,
TISBE; OR, ANGELO, THE TYRANT OF PADUA.
WEDNESDAY—Only time of MEDEA.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private boxes, (according to location,) from $8 to $12. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE CROWDED SUCCESS OF THE AGE, THE SEVEN DWARFS, SEVEN DWARFS, SEVEN DWARFS, EVERY NIGHT, WITH MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

First appearance of Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR, after his severe indisposition, as CUPID, in the new nonsensical Burlesque of RED HOT. RED HOT.

Dan Bryant.....as.....Jupiter.
Unsworth....."RED HOT".....Pluto.
Eugene.....as.....Euridice.

New scenery, dresses, appointments, &c.

Bryant's, Dan Bryant, Bryant's.
Bryant's, Dan Bryant, Bryant's.
Nelse Seymour, Nelse Seymour.

Every night, the great Burlesque, RED HOT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. First week of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

THE FIRST GRAND NATIONAL VELOCIPEDE PRIZE EXHIBITION EVER GIVEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Will take place early in May next, at the JERSEY CITY VELOCIPEDROME.

The exhibition will comprise not only an attractive display of the most skillful VELOCIPEDE-RIDING by the best trained experts in the country, together with a series of exciting VELOCIPEDE-RACES.

But the whole building will be transformed into a Grand Prize Exhibition Hall for the special display of the finest-modeled Bicycles in America. Valuable PRIZES will be given for the best display of riding to the winners of races, and also as premiums for the best Velocipedes exhibited.

Full details of the rules, regulations, list of prizes, &c., will be given in future advertisements. Manufacturers and others desirous of entering machines for exhibition and competition, also riders entering as contestants in the trials of skill, will send for circulars, rules, &c., to FRANK RIVERS & CO., JERSEY CITY VELOCIPEDROME, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

STEINWAY (SMALL) HALL.

MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN'S FIRST ANNUAL SOIREE MUSICALE, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 10,

with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:

MISS BIMELER, Alto.
MR. CH. ALVES, Tenor.
MR. FR. STEINS, Baritone.
MR. V. INTEN, Piano.
MR. TH. THOMAS, Violin.

And Madame Johannsen's pupils.

Tickets $1, to be had at the principal music stores.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, APRIL 5.

Cards can be had of Mr. Trenor at his beautiful ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av.

GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES are on free exhibition at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st. They will be sold at auction FRIDAY EVENING, April 9. Open Sunday.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NO. 114 BROADWAY. RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

PLEASANT OFFICES,

(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)

In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL, (Single or in suites,)

TO LET OR LEASE.

Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of **Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.**

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier Times Office.

TO RENT—THE FRONT HOUSE AND REAR building No. 1,239 Broadway, opposite the new hotel, between 30th and 31st sts. The front building is three stories high, 20x40 feet, and through which there is a carriage-way to the rear building, which is 40x100 feet, two stories high, and has been used very successfully, for the past five years, as a livery stable. It is a good place for a carriage repository, or most any other business, being in the immediate vicinity of several large hotels and the railroad depots. Also, to rent, the four-story building and store, No. 504 6th-av. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 218 Fulton-st., corner of Greenwich, New-York.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington. O. B. MATTESON.

STABLE TO LET OR LEASE—IN 57TH-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; a first-class building, brick, two stories high, well ventilated, 27x18, with gas and water. Apply to Dr. SEELIGSOHN, No. 213 West 54th-st.

TO RENT.—THE FACTORY BUILDINGS Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with twenty-five horse-power engine, shafting, &c., suitable for any manufacturing purposes; buildings will be let, separately or together. Apply in office on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 15 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, suitable for a dentist, commercial school, or any light business. Apply in the book-store of KELLOGG & POTTER, as above.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STEAM POWER, FROM 10 TO 40 horse, to let.—Four floors, 50x80 feet, splendid light. Possession May 1. Apply to C. KOEHLER, corner 11th-av. and 21st-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, the store No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st. Also two stores between Prince and Houston sts. Apply to COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,224 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 32.

BROADWAY—TO LET—STORE AND BASEment of No. 411 Broadway, near Walker-st. Inquire in the store.

THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS STORES for sale on 6th-av., near Central Park. Apply to S. N. SIMONSON, 773 8th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS in No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT. BUY YOUR SILVERWARE OF THE MANUFACTURERS, FORD & TUPPER, SALESROOMS NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH-ST.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 330 West 38th-st., corner 8th-av.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

FREE TRADE.

Lecture by Prof. A. L. Perry Before the American Free Trade League.

Last evening a lecture was delivered at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the American Free Trade League, by ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Esq., Professor of Political Economy in Williams College, on "Free Trade as the True American System." The hall was filled with a highly respectable and appreciative audience.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq., who presided, made a few introductory remarks.

Professor PERRY, on coming forward, was greeted with prolonged applause. He said: I speak to-night under the auspices of the Free Trade League. I have been introduced by its President. I am surrounded upon this platform by its officers. And there are doubtless before me many of its members and more of its friends. We are not so sanguine, however, as to suppose that the great mass of persons assembled here are possessed of the principles which actuate us, or of the methods which we intend to pursue. We came, therefore, to tell you our story. We have an errand to you, and in a familiar way we intend to tell you what we want; why we want it; and how we expect to get it. CICERO enumerates among the things that bind men together the *De republica idem sentiri*, "The thinking of like sentiments of the Republic." Now, there are certain things concerning the republic on which the gentlemen of this Free Trade League, and on which, indeed, all free traders are by no means a unit. We belong to different political organizations. We have different political sympathies and affiliations. On questions of reconstruction; on questions of State rights, and on most other questions relating to the republic, we have our different views. But in respect to the—of the specific matter on hand—we are a solid unit. We believe that every protective tax so called should be totally and finally abolished. [Applause.] No conviction can be more profound; no purpose more determined; no expectation more fixed than those which actuate us in this matter. I am to tell you first what we want. We do not constitute a political party; perhaps we never shall constitute a political party; but we expect to control the policy of all political parties. [Applause.] We have no objection to the Republican Party, except that while they have in a sense stricken off the fetters of four millions of slaves, they have been engaged in casting unheard of shackles around the commercial freedom of thirty millions of freedmen. We have no objection to the Democratic Party, except that they have of late forgotten and ignored the noble watchwords of their early history. If anybody wants to know what will be the party of the future, I think I can tell him. It will be the party, whatever name it may bear, that shall inscribe on its banner as its battle cry, these three things: "A whole country," "A hard money," "A free commerce." [Great applause.] A whole country composed of States, each of which has the same rights and privileges as the rest, [applause,] and those rights and privileges controlling the essentials of domestic administration. A hard money—not indeed to the exclusion of the economizing expedients of credit—checks, drafts, bills of exchange, money orders, and so on; but a hard money to measure the values of the people, and to keep us in quick and living sympathy with the commercial centres of the whole world. A free commerce, that shall allow us to sell what we will, when we will, and for what we will, subject only to the claims of Government for legitimate taxation. [Applause.] I take it that the only sources of taxation for Government are the exchanges of the people. It is a question of relative expediency whether a part shall be laid on foreign exchanges. I see no absolute reason why a part of the revenue of Government should not come from taxation on those foreign exchanges; just as a part must come from home exchanges. We have no objection to taxation to support the Government which is the mother of us all—God bless her! But we have an objection to duties laid, in the name of taxation, which are not designed to raise revenue for the Government—which, instead of being intended to take a fraction from the people's gain on exchange, would prohibit the exchange itself—or which are designed to prohibit one class of citizens from selling, in order that another class may sell better—which are designed to close their best, their freely chosen market for certain industries, in order that other industries may enjoy a monopoly of the market. [Applause.] What we want, therefore, is this—a system of taxation both foreign and domestic, which shall interfere as little as possible with what would otherwise be the on-going of the people's industry; that shall take from the gains of exchange as much as shall be necessary for the maintenance of Government, without preventing the exchange itself. Is this an unreasonable demand that we make? Is this a novel, an unheard of, a revolutionary cry that we are raising—free trade? Why, suppose that three-quarters of the commerce of the world to-day is under this system of free trade which we want for ourselves. We only want that the United States shall keep in sympathy with the progress of the world, and keep step also with the music of the nation. We only want what we have had in this country to a good degree already. We are not innovators—we are conservatives. They are the innovators who alter the settled policy of the country, after it was fixed apparently forever; and which, with but one trifling exception, was tending still toward total free trade. This was during the period from 1846 to 1861. In the latter year, without any demand from the people was sprung upon the country, in the hour of its timidity and trial, an old exploded system which the people had already thrown off. We are, therefore, demanding nothing strange. He examined the English and German systems, and proceeded to say: Now if you ask me why I did not bring the present tariff of the United States, I will tell you. It was because it was so big that I could not get it into my traveling-bag. [Laughter.] And it is not so big as the rates of duties that are raised upon it; and cumbersome as it is, it is not so cumbersome as the methods of levying the duties. Why, the average of the last three years on duties laid on foreign goods is within a very slight fraction of 48 per cent.—that is the average, recollect—while some of the duty, on chalk, for instance, has been raised 247 per cent., so that when I want to make a mark on the blackboard in my college, I can't get a piece of chalk to do it, without paying an enormous blackmail to some half-a-dozen owners of chalk deposits in the United States. The average of our tariff, in fact, is ten times the average of the German tariff; and if you compare the duties on specific articles, our rates are eighty times the German rates. Then look at little Belgium, shut in between France and Germany, and thriving beyond precedent under a tariff from which every protective feature has been expunged. More than this, its Boards of Commerce are everywhere recommending the Government to abolish all Custom-houses, and to raise the revenue directly by internal taxation. Belgium is the only country in the world, so far as I know, in which that is one immediate and practical question. Then there is the great Empire of France. It has not yet entirely reached the goal of free trade, but you can perceive that it is well on the road. Russia has again and again, of late years, lowered the rates of duty, and last year there was a very large reduction along the whole line of Customs duties, varying from nine to seventy-seven per cent. And here are we, gentlemen, the United States alone of nations, in spite of all these national examples, taking the back track, piling Pelion on Ossa so high that we can scarcely collect our duties *ad valorem*. There is a change from the settled policy of the country. Do you know what our average duties were from '51 to '61—the most prosperous period in the history of the United States. It was just about nineteen per cent., and now the general average is forty-eight per cent. So in the period from 1861 to 1868 our range of duties along the whole line has been raised two hundred and fifty per cent. The speaker then argued on the necessity of a return to free trade principles, and argued the course which citizens must pursue to obtain this object.

The lecturer was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded.

Base Ball.

Although yesterday was anything but a day for ball-play, so eager are the fraternity to get to work that nearly all the grounds in Brooklyn were visited by players. The Capitoline grounds were the scene of a lively game between prominent members of the Brooklyn amateur clubs, and on the Fifth-avenue grounds a match was played by two junior clubs. On the Carroll Park grounds the boys were engaged in tossing the ball around. On Monday the Atlantics will open play for the season on the Capitoline grounds at 3 P. M. This will be their first practice day, but their first grand opening will take place the week following.

As will be see by an announcement in our advertising columns, the Jersey City Velocipedrome is to be the scene of a grand Bicycle Fair Exhibition and Carnival in May next. The idea is to have a regular week's carnival, which shall include not only races, trials of skill, and a general display of velocipede riding, but also a grand exhibition of every variety of bicycles in the country. This will be the first exhibition of the kind in the country. A splendid opportunity will be afforded to show off the latest models of machines, besides which the handsome prize for contests will lead to a grand display of velocipede riding.

Tax Receiver's Office.

The Tax Receiver reports that during the past week he has collected the following amounts for taxes:

March 29	$4,480 84
March 30	12,172 76
March 31	4,049 25
April 1	6,998 21
April 2	3,825 39
April 3	5,738 55
Total	$45,715 20

Ladies' Fair at St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church.

The ladies attached to St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, of which Rev. JAMES BOYCE is pastor, open a grand Fair in the Sunday School hall of that edifice to-morrow evening. The church is now burdened with a debt of some $52,000, owing to the extensive improvements and purchases which have recently been made. The proceeds of the Fair are intended to go toward paying off this heavy incumbrance, and the ladies of the congregation have made the most energetic exertions in order that the Fair may prove a success.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Gymnacyclidium, Velocipedromes and Velocipede Schools—New Halls to be Opened—Bicycle Races.

Velocipede riding schools are becoming as numerous as skating rinks in winter; indeed, owing to the scarcity of suitable halls, nearly all the enclosed skating rinks are converted into velocipede riding schools for the summer. A vast amount of enterprise and ingenuity is expended by the managers of these new institutions in looking up or inventing names for their places of exercise and amusement, and some of their efforts are worthy of a first-class gymnast. Messrs. PEARSALL Bros. have capped the climax in this matter by christening the riding school which they propose to open to-morrow night a "gymnacyclidium,"—whatever that may mean. However, as these gentlemen are the pioneers of the business, and have thus far kept most attractive rooms, they are certainly at liberty to call their new place anything they please. So, to-morrow night they open their "Gymnacyclidium," in the Apollo Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. There is to be music, exercises on all varieties of velocipedes, feats by experts and feats by "muffs," riding by men, boys and ladies, games and dancing by bicycle riders, after which all the many varieties of the popular velocipedes will be exhibited for inspection. A feature of the evening will be the exhibition of a new velocipede for ladies' use, and a lady rider will practically demonstrate its adaptability to her sex. This new hall with the elaborate title is designed as a resort for ladies and gentlemen who are experienced in the use of velocipedes, and other accommodations are provided for the "muffs," as beginners are designated. Certain hours of the day are to be set apart for the ladies, during which time only gentlemen who are friends of the riders will be admitted. The music for the exhibition will be furnished by the ever-popular DODWORTH.

The bicycle schools and exercise halls in the Metropolis and vicinity are now numbered by dozens. There are over twenty located below Canal-street, and as many up town, while in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Harlem, &c., the demand for facilities in the way of velocipede exercise is decidedly on the increase. We notice that the New York Aldermen lately made an effort to prohibit the use of velocipedes in the streets of the City. They might as well follow the Pope's example and issue a Bull against a comet. No enactment against these two-wheeled vehicles can be legally enforced which will not apply to gigs, butcher carts, child's perambulators, and other two-wheeled vehicles. But such a law would be grossly inconsistent, while existing abuses, arising from the obstruction of the sidewalks with goods, signs, boxes, &c., and also the streets with empty wagons and carts, are allowed to remain to annoy our people.

A feature of the coming bicycle campaign will be trials of speed on the different race courses. On Friday races were inaugurated at the Jersey City Velocipedrome, and on Friday next there is to be a grand race between two contestants there for a gold medal. FRED. HANLON, the noted gymnast, has challenged any velocipedist in the United States to race him for a thousand dollars and the championship of the country, the race to take place in the City of Brooklyn, that is to say, either at the Empire Rink, New York, or at the Capitoline, or Prospect Park Driving Grounds, Brooklyn, those places being the largest courses for velocipede racing at command. The prospect is that a Brooklyn rider will take up the challenge. The contest, when it does come off, will be an exciting one, and will attract thousands of spectators.

Robbing a Post Office.

On Friday night the safe at the Morristown Post Office was blown open and robbed of $200 worth of property. Immediately after the burglary had been discovered Mr. A. A. VANCE, the Postmaster, telegraphed to Captain DONOVAN, of the Hoboken Police force, informing him of the robbery, and giving a description of the supposed thief. On the arrival of the 8:30 A. M. train yesterday morning, Sergeant ECKEL arrested a laborer named WM. BROWN, who had in his possession a quantity of checked flannel for which he could not satisfactorily account. Postmaster VANCE arrived at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, but failed to identify BROWN as being a suspected party. The prisoner was, however, held for trial by Recorder POPE, on his own admission that $75 worth of check flannel found in his possession did not belong to him.

Hudson River News.

The laborers on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad made a strike on Thursday for $2 per day. They have been getting $1 75.

From 200 to 300 holders of fraudulent naturalization papers, rejected at the November elections, were allowed to vote at the recent town election in Peekskill.

BUCKINGHAM, the keeper who showered the convict MONTAGUE DEAN, has been a physician, a Methodist minister and a horse jockey.

The break in the Delaware and Hudson Canal at Cuddybackville is not quite yet repaired. Chestnut coal at Rondout sells for $6 per ton.

The dead body of a full-sized male infant was discovered in one of the bays in the Hudson River, near Hudson, Thursday afternoon. It had been dead but a short time.

It is denied that the steamer *Hendrick Hudson* is to be anchored at Pollipell's Island, in Newburg Bay, and used as a floating summer hotel.

PALMER, the sculptor, has purchased a country seat on the Hudson River near Newburg, and will remove his studio thither.

NELSON HAIGHT, of Dutchess County, has sold his trotting Hambletonian *Gail Hamilton* to parties in New-York City for $2,750.

Contested Elections.

The Assembly Committee on Contested Elections met yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, and took testimony for the defendant in the case of MCLEOD versus HALPINE, Thirteenth District, which will be resumed to-morrow. The room was crowded with pugs and other roughs, and the atmosphere unfragrant. The usual statements were made regarding the upsetting of ballot-boxes, extinguishing of lights, punching of heads, &c., and the Committee adjourned with a gasp of relief. They earn their money.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The first platoon of the First Ward Police yesterday presented Inspector JAMESON with a magnificent gold-mounted ebony baton, as a mark of their esteem. The baton cost over $100, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship.

THOMAS JONES, a seaman on board the steamship *City of New-York*, at Pier No. 45 North River, was terribly scalded yesterday by a steam pipe bursting. The man was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Mrs. ALICE REYNOLDS, of No. 119 Worth-street, gave birth to four male children on Friday. Three of the boys have since died, but the mother and remaining child are reported to be doing well. Captain JOURDAN had to dispatch several officers to the house yesterday to keep the curious throngs in order. Mrs. REYNOLDS and her husband are both natives of Ireland.

Rev. SILAS FARRINGTON will supply the desk for the free religious services in the Cooper Institute this day, morning and evening.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, of No. 18 State-street, Brooklyn, was dangerously injured in the right eye by a piece of glass from a broken window in a Tenth-avenue car. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At 7:30 P. M. a fire occurred in the basement of the large four-story brick warehouse No. 74 Franklin-street, occupied by T. A. CREERY & Co., importers. The firm sustained a loss of $2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $600; both losses are covered by insurance. Origin unknown.

Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn *Argus* is the title of a spicy weekly paper published and edited by Mr. JAMES P. KENYON, in Williamsburg. It is well filled with interesting original matter, and is all alive to the local interests of the City of Brooklyn, and is fast gaining in public favor.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired in the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon in honor of the appointment of General WOODWARD to the command of the Second Division National Guard State of New-York.

The banks, insurance companies, manufacturing companies, &c., of the City of Brooklyn, were set down in the assessment rolls of 1869 for the following totals: Real estate, $4,897,026; personal estate, $8,119,471, and the tax amounts to $479,054 92.

New-Jersey.

A public primary school building will shortly be built in Bay-street, Jersey City, to cost about $62,000. The structure will consist of a main building, fifty-three feet front and rear by ninety-five feet deep, three stories and four wings; two each, in front and rear, of 11x28. The front will be ornamented with a handsome stone arch-work or cone, and from each upper corner will rise a tower.

The annual charter election will be held at Jersey City, on Tuesday, 13th inst. On the City ticket will be chosen a Police Commissioner and a Water Commissioner, and in each ward one Alderman, one Assessor, one Chosen Freeholder, one Commissioner of Appeals, and one Constable.

A malicious thief, named JOHN MANSELLE, was caught on Tuesday night tapping the brewery of Mr. BERNS, at Union Hill, with the intent of allowing the fermented liquor to flow out. He had already been suspected of a similar offence, committed some time previously. On being brought before Justice NEUSCHMELLER he said he intended letting the beer run in retaliation for a cruel beating he had received some time before. He was held for trial.

The primary meetings for the nomination of a Republican ticket for the City of Bergen were held on Friday evening. In the First Ward the following nominations took place: For Aldermen, Isaac Romaine, David L. Holden, N. H. Washburne; Freeholder, Jacob S. Newkirk; Assessor, J. M. Newkirk. Second Ward—For Aldermen, Jonathan Meyer, Abraham P. Newkirk, Benj. F. Walsh; Freeholder, Wm. Frost; Commissioner of Appeals, P. C. Westervelt; Assessor, John H. Sharpe. Third Ward—For Aldermen, A. A. Woodward, Wm. Van Kewren, John E. Wiggins; Freeholder, Garret Van Horne; Assessor, F. Clarke.

A young man named WM. O'BRIEN was brought yesterday before Recorder MILLS, of Newark, charged with having committed a singular breach of the peace. On Friday evening a Mrs. BUDDOLPH followed WILLIAM into his boarding-house, and placed on his lap an infant, of which he was the reputed father. O'BRIEN, instead of keeping the child, put the little thing into a mud-puddle in the street. Hence the offence and subsequent arrest. He was held responsible for its support.

A collision took place on Friday afternoon between two coal trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Waterloo. The caboose on one train was smashed, and two men were injured and carried to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. RICHARD RYAN, one of the men, who sustained a compound fracture of the left thigh bone, is not expected to recover; but CHARLES EATON, who was burned by the stove falling on him, and also received a severe scalp wound, is expected to survive.

A terrific smash-up occurred Friday evening on the New-Jersey Railroad near Rahway, caused by the axle of one of the centre cars getting broken. Eight cars lay about in every direction, and two or three hung over an embankment. In consequence of this accident, passenger trains were detained four or five hours.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

REVENUE CASE.

James Dallett et al. vs. Henry A. Smythe.—The plaintiffs as agents for the sale, imported at New-York by three different vessels, an article known as Angostura Bitters, owned by parties residing in South America. In entering the goods at the Custom-house for the payment of duties, plaintiffs claimed that they were subject to a duty of fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, as a medicine. The matter was referred to the appraisers, who classified them as "spirituous liquors, not otherwise enumerated," subject to a duty of 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. This duty was then imposed and paid by the plaintiffs, under protest. The present action was brought to recover from the Collector the alleged excess of duties.

A jury trial was waived.

Decision reserved.

For the defendant, Mr. Towle; for the plaintiffs, Mr. St. George.

SENTENCE.

The United States vs. Thomas Collum.—This defendant, who pleaded guilty to the charge of purloining letters from the Post Office, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for two years in the Kings County Penitentiary.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

Before Commissioner Osborn.

BLACKMAILING AND BRIBERY.

The United States vs. T. S. Ray.—In this matter, which is a charge against the defendant for offering bribes to Y. Z. Tucker, an Internal Revenue Storekeeper, in the defendant's distillery, it had been determined to take the evidence before closing the case of the charge made by Ray against Tucker for blackmailing him, which has been proceeding for some time back.

Mr. Tucker was put on the stand and testified that he went to the place as storekeeper on Dec. 17 last; and that on various days from that time till he left the place on Feb. 1, he found different ones of the mash-tubs in the distillery running wrong, being oftentimes run off in twenty-four hours, instead of forty-eight, as required by the notice; that shortly after he went there he was approached by Ray with a suggestion that he should not watch the distillery too close, and should be paid so much a week; that he declined the offer; that on the 11th of January Ray put money in his pocket while he was washing his hands in the wash-room, coming up behind him and putting it in his vest pocket, and going immediately out; and that on his way down town he examined the money and found it to be $600, in $50 and $20 bills, and that he went at once and reported the matter to Supervisor Dutcher, as he had previously reported the wrong running of the tubs, and that he gave the money to Dutcher; that on Jan. 16, $200 more was put into his pocket by Ray while he was in the warehouse putting on stamps, which he took and showed to Dutcher, and that he had deposited all the money in a safe deposit company, where it was still; that on January 26, as he was writing at his desk, Ray again put money in his pocket, which he snatched out and threw at Ray as he was going out of the door, and Ray picked it up, which fact he also reported to Mr. Dutcher; that he made memoranda of these various transactions at the various times which he produced.

On cross-examination he stated that he could not give the dates of the occurrences without his memoranda; that he had never reported any of these transactions to the Collector or Assessor of the District; and that he had during all this time made daily and tri-monthly returns to the Collector of the transactions at the distillery, which did not indicate that there were any of these errors in the running of the distillery of which he had testified.

The cross-examination was brief, not going over the details of the various occurrences.

On the redirect examination he said that he had reported to the Supervisor that these reports were incorrect, so far as the running of the tubs was concerned, and that in other particulars, except as to the quantity of spirits put into the warehouse and taken from it, they were taken from the distiller's books.

The case was then adjourned till Monday.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Mr. Simpson, the noted Bowery pawnbroker, appeared yesterday on the charge of Mrs. Nellie Zenner, a German lady, who asserted that he had given her young son a counterfeit $2 bill as part of an advance of $2 50 made to him upon a pair of gaiters. It being well proved that the bill in question was the identical one received at Mr. Simpson's establishment, the Commissioner ordered a good bill to be given in exchange for it, which Mr. Simpson promptly did.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 3.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—PROCEEDINGS IN COURT YESTERDAY.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad et al.—Immediately after the opening of the Court, Mr. Dudley Field read a brief report of the receiver, Mr. Tweed, in which the fact was announced to the Court that the Company's safe vault at No. 20 Nassau-street, had been forced open; that in that safe he, the receiver, had found a large number of books and papers, and also bonds and coupons to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars; that he was then engaged in taking an inventory of all the property found, and hence could not appear in Court to make his report. Mr. Field said that Mr. Tweed had requested him to present the report to the Court.

Mr. Tracy asked if the report was verified.

Mr. Field said no; it was not. It was not usual for an officer of the Court, who was acting under an oath of office, to verify every report he made.

Mr. Tracy—All I have to say is that that report is essentially a false report.

Mr. Field did not propose to discuss that point then. The Court was familiar with all that had taken place. There was no precedent for a receiver verifying his report.

Mr. Tracy—At a proper time and place I shall undertake to show that this report is substantially false in stating that there were hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property found in that safe. It is no such thing. There were some bonds found there, but they were the bonds of the Company which had never been issued, and, of course, are worth no more than waste paper until they have been put upon the market. They are worth about seven cents a pound as old paper—nothing more.

Mr. Stoughton asked what the motion was before the Court.

Mr. Field said he had no motion to make, but he would suggest that to enable the receiver to complete his inventory these proceedings be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Tracy did not deny, he said, that some property was found in this vault safe. For instance, there was a loose box or movable safe found inside. He should insist upon Mr. Tweed coming into Court. He wished to put him upon the stand and cross-examine him as to what property he had found in the safe. He said the least that the receiver could do, according to law, would be to verify his report.

Judge BARNARD replied that he knew of no such practice. The receiver is an officer of the Court.

Mr. Tracy insisted that the report was made for effect, and reiterated his previous remark that it was essentially untrue. He, counsel, knew, and so did others, why such a report was made as to there being hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property found in the safe. It was for the purpose of being spread in the newspapers; not only the Press of this City would publish that statement, but it would be subsequently copied into every newspaper in the English language. He wished to examine Mr. Tweed upon the stand, because at a proper time he would put in a counter affidavit.

Mr. Stoughton said that by request of his associate, Mr. Field, he was present at the hearing on Friday before the referee, Mr. A. A. Redfield. He had then listened to the testimony of Mr. Tuttle, the Assistant Treasurer of the Company. He was therefore much surprised to hear Mr. Tracy make the remarks which had just fallen from his lips. Mr. Tracy and others had informed the speaker some days ago that there was nothing in the safe except an old almanac and one dollar and a half in money. Mr. Tuttle, in his testimony, stated there were bonds, books and papers of great value and importance. He was sorry exceedingly that Mr. Tracy had seen fit to denounce the report of the receiver as essentially false. It was the first time in all his experience as a practitioner at the Bar, and he believed it was unparalleled in the history of all well-ordered judicial tribunals that such a charge had been made under such circumstances. His opponent had said that the report had been made for the purpose of creating a false impression in regard to the Pacific Railroad Company, and of scandalizing the officers thereof in the public Press. The receiver, Mr. Tweed, is a most respectable gentleman of this City, a gentleman of honor and standing, and such a charge ought not to be made against him. But he (Mr. Stoughton) would read a few words from the testimony of Mr. Tuttle, as published in the newspapers this morning, as follows: "I cannot give an inventory of what is in the safe; there is a parcel containing bonds, and a note, which belongs to a bank at New-Haven; another parcel of bonds, I think, given me as security for a loan; another parcel of bonds given me by H. S. McComb as security for a note of the Company intrusted to him; there are some bonds and other property belonging to different parties, and a tin box belonging to Mr. Ham and bearing his name. * * * The total amount of bonds in the safe belonging to the Company is about $10,000 or $20,000."

Mr. Stoughton said that the reason Mr. Tweed, the receiver, was not there was as already stated: he was engaged in taking an inventory of all these bonds.

Mr. Tracy, in reply, said he felt it his duty to say a few words about the old almanac and the dollar and a half. That remark had been repeated several times without variation. His Honor had repeated it in a very witty way from the Bench, and he presumed it had come from the (the speaker's) lips in much the same spirit. The evening previous Mr. Tweed and himself had mutually agreed in their suspicions that theft of these bonds and coupons might be attempted on the safe. True, they were of no value in the market until put forth by the Company in a legitimate way. But if thieves got hold of them, innocent and simple-minded persons might be imposed upon. To guard against this, two trustworthy men had been selected by each side to guard the safe and contents during the night. The receiver had reported that he had found bonds, &c., to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Under such circumstances, counsel said he must insist upon having Mr. Tweed upon the stand for cross-examination.

Mr. Stoughton—Do you object to an adjournment until Monday?

Mr. Tracy—Adjourn what?

Judge BARNARD—The examination of Mr. Durant and of the books.

Mr. Tracy contended that the report of the receiver which had just been read was calculated to injure the Company and its officers. It was for a purpose, and every one knew what that purpose was. It was to spread abroad in the public Press something that had no foundation in fact. It was a species of defamation to which his clients did not feel willing to submit without a struggle.

Mr. Stoughton, in reply, said it was very improper for counsel to make such charges as he had in regard to Mr. Tweed's report.

Judge BARNARD asked Mr. Field to read again certain portions of the receiver's report.

Mr. Field read that clause of the report which speaks of finding books in the safe, and which concludes thus: "And it is stated by officers of the Company that it (the safe) contains property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars."

After some further unimportant discussion, the Judge directed an adjournment to Monday next, at 10 A. M.

For plaintiff, Mr. E. W. Stoughton and Mr. Dudley Field; for the Railroad Company, Mr. Chas. Tracy.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE REFEREE.

The investigation in the matter of the Union Pacific Railroad was continued yesterday morning before the Referee, Mr. Redfield. Mr. David Dudley Field appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Charles Tracy, Clark Bell and McFarland for the defence.

Mr. Tuthill corrected the report of his testimony given yesterday with respect to Mr. Reed being the Chief Engineer; he should have stated that General Dodge is the Chief Engineer, and the montly statements are sent to the Auditor. The witness then proceeded to state that Mr. H. M. Hoxie lives in Omaha. Witness identifies the check-book of the Company shown to him; they are not all that have been used since the Company opened its office in New-York; there are two more; the other two check books here are of the Credit Mobilier, one commencing December, 1865, and ending January, 1869, and the other August, 1867, and ending March, but the year is not stated. The check book is here which was used to pay on the Davis contract. The last check is dated March 17, 1869, paid to W. P. Kennedy, $2,000. It was paid on Kennedy's draft; there was other authority.

Q. Was it on the authority of the contract? (Objected to, but admitted.)

It was on the engineer's estimates; don't know where they are; I did nothing with them; they never have been in my possession; I saw them last in the office; they were not shown to me; I found them on the auditor's desk in the office; Mr. B. F. Ham is the auditor; am not sure whether any payments have been made on the Davis contract since that to Kennedy; may have paid one draft since; did not find any estimates to make such payments; the draft was my authority if I paid it; John Pender is a broker; the payments to him were made for moneys received from him, both lent and belonging to the Company; he has negotiated loans for the Company; the $22,987 50 paid to G. T. M. Davis was either for iron or supplies; don't know if the Company purchased it; paid it on his bill properly certified; knew the Company owed it by the certificates either of the Auditor or Assistant Treasurer of the contractor; his name is H. C. Crane; his office adjoins the Company's office; believe he is the confidential agent of Mr. Durant; the check for $35,000, March 3, to H. C. Crane, was either the return of a loan, or money I loaned him; I loan the money of the Company sometimes by authority of the Board of Directors; think the authority to do so is by a resolution of the Board; think it was given as early as 1868; a loan to Crane is not one to Durant; we keep an account with Crane; the payment March 1, 1868, to C. S. Bushnell, of $244 58, was for commission and interest for loan of money; don't know by whom the loan was made, whether by himself or any one else; think it was money given to Mr. Bushnell, one of the directors, for a loan to the Company, but have no distinct recollection; the $5,000 to H. C. Crane, on the same day, I cannot tell anything about, or of the $32,000 to G. M. Pullman, general manager; the $3,003 78 to John N. Davis, Feb. 25, was for interest and commission; the $4,891 67 to D. M. Bates, Feb. 24, was discount and interest on a loan to the Company; it should be commission and interest; the $11,486 61 to Oakes Ames, Feb. 20, I cannot tell what it was paid for; the $771 45 to the same party, Feb. 19, was commission and interest of loan; whether for himself or any other party I don't know; the check for $123,500, marked W. P. Kennedy, $48,000, P. P. Lindsey, $75,000, are sight drafts; Lindsey is cashier of the Company at Omaha; the check paid to Mr. P. K. Shaw was for money loaned by him; he is a retired merchant; the $22,161 62 paid March 6 was for taxes on coupons on the first mortgage bonds paid by the Company.

The witness was examined with respect to several payments, but inasmuch as he could only give his impressions, these were objected to by counsel and the answers ruled out.

The check 6th February to Oliver Ames, President for $702 67 was interest and commission of money loaned to the Company, either by or through Mr. Ames; the three checks dated Feb. 4, of $82,000 to W. P. Kennedy, and $25,000 and $33,000 to H. C. Crane, Assistant Treasurer, presumed were payments on the Davis contract; the $82,000 was on a sight draft drawn by Kennedy; the others were paid on account of contracts; the check for $1,000, dated Feb. 1 with no name to whom it was paid, was probably filled up and not used; the initials on the margin, H. C. C., probably mean H. C. Crane, but I don't think it has any reference to the check; it was written by me; the check for $1,000, Feb. 1, to Oliver Ames trustees, don't know [illegible] given; don't know Ames' trustees; this is the first time I ever heard of them; [illegible] formed that the Ames contract was assigned to trustees; have no recollection about the check; do not recollect anything about the check for $24,768 20 to Oliver Ames, dated Jan. 30; might know by referring to the cash book; it is not here; the checks dated Jan. 30, of $100,000 to H. C. Crane, $5,000 to H. C. Crane, Assistant Treasurer; the latter would be in contracts, the other I don't know anything about. [Witness did not recollect anything about check for $1,369 50 to H. S. McComb, Feb. 22, Joseph Bardwell $2,269 52, (both directors,) $2,000 to H. C. Crane, Jan. 20, and S. Ditter, $17,021 25; $8,000 and $5,000 [illegible] General Dodge, $10,000 Jan. 14. Witness explained that General Dodge is the land agent of the Company, and makes disbursements and draws on the Company [illegible] his vouchers. Check for $100,000, Jan. 12, marked deposit with J. J. Cisco & Sons, or Brigham Young, was on account of contract for building; don't recollect why or to whom the check for $10,075, Jan. 7, to Ham, or the $5,000 to Crane, or to H. C. Crane, Assistant Treasurer, [illegible] President, is not entered in the cash book as having been paid.]

An adjournment here took place for half an hour. After the intermission the examination proceeded, as follows:

By Mr. David Dudley Field—Is the check you mention now in the office of the Company?

Witness—I don't know whether he is or not; I saw him [illegible] the book; the book now shown me is the subscription book for New-York of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; I also identify the book shown as the stock book of the Company.

Mr. Field—State who the stockholders are?

Witness—I know nothing about them; I can't tell whether the persons whose names are written in that book held stock or not; I don't know whether Mr. Blair is a stockholder, nor Mr. Blaisdell, nor Mr. Bushnell.

Mr. Field pointed out several entries in regard to entries in the stock book, and asked the witness if he could explain them; but in every instance he said he could not.

Mr. Field—Under the date of 20th of November is a check of $10,000 to the Credit Mobilier of America; please to turn to the cash book and see if there is any entry relating to it.

Witness—There is an entry here of $10,000 to the Credit Mobilier on account.

Mr. Field—Is that the original entry, or is there another book which explains it?

Witness—That is the original check book, transferred to the cash book.

Mr. Field—In the cash book there is no mention of a voucher; is there nothing on the books of the Company to show what that money was paid for?

Mr. Bell objected to the question. The witness would give the same answer all the time, so that it is useless to put the questions. The witness would give all the information he could.

Mr. Field—I don't see that. I think that for the Treasurer of a Company he has forgotten a great deal.

Mr. Bell—Well, what is it you want to know? We will give you any explanation you require.

Mr. Field—There is a great deal of money that has been disbursed, and the plaintiff wants to know what has become of it.

Mr. McFarland—We shall not give any explanation at all, for we deny that it is the money of your client, and we don't intend to tell you where it is.

Mr. Field—We intend to find out before we have got through. Where is the cash book for the present year?

Witness—I don't know, nor do I know whether it was in the office when the receiver was appointed; I haven't looked; the Company keeps books of minutes of the proceeding; I do not know whether there is more than one book; the Secretary keeps the minute books; his name is Mr. Hammond, but I do not know whether it is in the office.

The witness was repeatedly questioned upon this point, but he declined to state whether he knew anything upon the subject.

Mr. Field—Have you examined the safe since it was opened?

Witness—I have been there.

Q.—Was everything there which was there when you looked? A.—I do not miss anything; the door of the safe was locked; the key was in the door; I could not unlock it because I had not the combination; Mr. Ham has it, I presume; nobody else has it to my knowledge; I did not hand to Mr. Durant any paper containing the combination of this lock; there are collaterals in the hands of persons who have loaned money to the Company, but I cannot state the amount; the names of some of the lenders are Mr. Opdyke, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Cisco, Mr. Macey, &c.; I know nothing about the transfer books.

Mr. Field—Well, I offer this book in evidence; it begins March 28, 1868, and goes to March 13, 1869, and begins at No. 1, and runs to No. 718.

Cross-examined by Mr. McFarland.—I have been Assistant Treasurer about four years; my duties were to receive and to pay the accounts of the Company; it is no part of my duty to know what property the Company has from time to time except so far as relates to the papers in my custody; I have nothing to do with the making or execution of contracts; those are made by the Board of Directors; it is not my duty to examine the accounts in respect to which I make disbursements; I make them on the certificate of the Directors; the accountant takes charge of them; any one looking at the books may obtain all the knowledge in regard to the accounts which I myself possess; I do not recollect the precise day when the Sheriff's officer took possession of the office; the vault was opened when the receiver was there; no objection was made to his examining it, and I know he spent some time in the vault, examining it.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday, at 10:30 o'clock. So far as the situation of the referee was concerned, no change took place during the day, and no attempts were made to open the inner safe.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The following mentioned wills were admitted, viz.: Wm. Weeks, Jas. B. Fairbrute, Chas. E. Honeywell, Eliza T. Huckel, Abram W. Baker, Edward E. Cowles, Patrick Waters, Magdaline Lahr, John Gilliland, Peter Roth, William A. Roberts, William Cowan.

Letters of administration were granted on estates as follows: Robert Slater, Urban P. Pratt, Ann Maddock, Washington M. Smith, Mary Marshall, Mary C. Lockwood, Owen Dunn, John Fritchen, Johanna Mahoney, Catherine Mulvany, James McGolrick, Louis Steinfelder, William [illegible], Sarah Higby, John H. Krokel, Martha Deline, Philip Smith, Edward F. G. Pregel, Michaelis J. Victory, Rhode Williams.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 3.

By Judge Jones.

Edward Heyman et. al. vs. Julius A. Robinson; motion granted.

Alexander J. Davis vs. Alvin Higgins et al., No. 1; motion granted without costs.

Thomas H. West et al. vs. A. Oakey Hall, impleaded, &c.; motion granted.

John Matthews vs. William R. Freleigh; motion granted.

Horace B. Claflin et al. vs. Philip Nussbaum et al.; motion granted without costs.

In the matter of the application of Emma Butterworth to have a guardian *ad litem*; motion granted and guardian appointed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved this week:

Phoebe Cowenhoven, of New-Utrecht; Frank Grossman, Aloise J. Dygert, Robert H. Curtis, William Fenner, Rebecca Roe Lockwood, Ellen Moonan, Mathew Farrell and Horace Lockwood, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Anna M. Ott, of New-Lotts; Mary J. Vail, John Troppel, Agatha Minderb, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the estates of Addison and Emma Vail were granted to John Sniffin, Jr.; of Marie Madeline, C. C. and A. A. M. Becker to Charles C. Boell; of Henry, John F., Philipine and Louise A. E. Vogle to Mary Avenea, all of Brooklyn.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

"FATTY WELSH" IN TROUBLE.

THOMAS WELSH, a sporting man, well known as "Fatty Welsh, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Michael Redican, of No. 45 Cherry-street. As the facts in the case seemed somewhat mixed, the prisoner was released on bail.

SHOPLIFTER.

Abraham David, *alias* "Big Mike," was arrested yesterday in the store of Henry Rauchier, No. 65 Duane-street, while in the act of stealing a quantity of pocket cutlery. His confederate escaped. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

John McGuire, No. 1,984 Third-avenue, made a complaint, stating that Thursday afternoon in Hester-street, near the Bowery, a boy named Daniel McDonald pushed against him several times, and his manoeuvres having been witnessed by Officer Myhan of the Eighteenth Precinct, who happened to be passing in citizen's dress, that officer took McDonald into custody. At about the same moment McGuire discovered that his pocket had been picked of a watch worth $40, and as McDonald was about to be searched he made a virtue of necessity and surrendered the stolen property. When arraigned the prisoner stated that he is a boot-black, 16 years of age, and while pleading guilty, only offered in extenuation that he had stolen the watch for the purpose of providing himself a new suit of clothes, as his receipts from blacking boots were only $3 or $4 per week. He was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

THE PANEL GAME.

John Liedner of No. 17 Spring-street, and one of the members of the Olympic Theatre orchestra, told the story of his recent troubles in an affidavit, reciting that Friday night he was attracted by Frances Frazier, whom he saw in the street, and accompanied her to a room in No. 74 West Houston-street. Thenceforward the tale varied but little from the stereotyped forms. There came the inevitable knock, the sudden flurry and hasty exit of the female, and then reflection and examination by the male, whereupon he found that his vest-pocket had been robbed of $40. Detective Quinn, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested Frances, who looked upon the Liedner narrative as a pure romance, but was nevertheless committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

A YOUNG BIGAMIST.

Emanuel Gottschalk, a youth of 18 years, was brought to the Bar and confronted with two young and handsome women as his accusers. From the statements made by the parties it appears that in October last, Gottschalk was married in Amsterdam, N. Y., to a handsome young girl of the village, the marriage rite being fully performed according to the forms of the Jewish faith. After a time Gottschalk tired of his wife and coming to this City laid seige to the heart of Miss Rachel Morris, No. 165 Bowery, and so far conquered her that a civil marriage was contracted between them on the 24th of March last, the marriage ceremony being performed by Alderman Anthony Miller. This second wife, however, refused to live with him until the marriage tie had been cemented by the religious rites of her Jewish faith, and, before this could be done, she was informed of the first marriage. An explosion, of course, followed, and resulted in the arrest of Gottschalk on a charge of bigamy. Miss Morris also accused her recreant lover of obtaining $30 from her by the false and frivolous device of the tender of his affections, but no formal complaint was made. The accused, being arraigned on the charge of bigamy, answered that he is a native of Germany, resides in Houston-street and not guilty. The Magistrate not agreeing in this opinion, the prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erics, 24¾; Illinois Centrals, 96⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 3—11 A. M.

Cotton opens firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 9s. 9d. ₱ cental for California White. Corn, 28s. 3d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—11 A. M.

Sugar opens firm for both on the spot and afloat; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 3d. Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks close steady; Erics, 24¾; Illinois Centrals, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 3—1 P. M.

The Cotton market closes firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅜d.@12½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 105s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard heavy, at 75s. ₱ cwt. for American.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 3.

The Cotton market opens dull, both for on the spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 144f. ₱ cwt.; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 167f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firmer at 87½ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes 70f. 32c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

Cotton closed dull; Low Middlings afloat at 144f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3—Evening.

Resin 10s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for fine American.

[Advertisement.]

Fish Culture, with Illustrations; Spawning, Hatching, Feeding, and Fish as Food; Effects on Health and Civilization. In PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for April, 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 3—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	E.	Foggy	39
Halifax	S. E.	Raining	42
Portland	S.	Raining	42
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	42
New-York	W.	Clear	46
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	40
Washington	N. W.	Clear	48
Fortress Monroe	N.	Clear	44
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	42
Charleston	W. N. W.	Cloudy	66
Savannah	N. E.	Cloudy	57
Oswego	N.	Cloudy	32
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	28
Pittsburg	—	Snowing	31
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	32
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	34
Mobile	N.	Clear	49
New-Orleans	N. E.	Clear	51
Key West	N. W.	Cloudy	78
Havana	—	Cloudy	79

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 3—*In steamship Europe, for Brest and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott C. Cowdin, 4 children and servant; Gordon Shillito, Mrs. J. Shillito, Mr. and Mrs. Stettinius, son and daughter; Mrs. Anderson, J. Anderson, Mrs. Worthington, J. K. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Borie, Miss H. Brookes, Mr. and Mrs. Ballard, Mr. and Mrs. Dreyfus, S. Welch, Mrs. Ashabel Welch, Miss M. E. Welch, Miss E. S. Welch, Miss McGee, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Walker, J. K. Walker, Alfred Blundell, Mr. Forcade, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godey, A. M. Capen, V. Aymonin, Mr. Chapuies, J. Coste, E. B. Scheyer, Mrs. F. B. McNair, Mrs. S. D. Smith, Mrs. Temple and 6 children, Mr. Calderon, Mrs. J. B. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weideman and 2 children, Mrs. Mitchling and son, Mr. Benoit, Mark Gay, L. T. Ober, E. Naude, Miss Fontana, Mrs. Spinelli, A. Spann, John Arnoux, Miss M. E. Roberts, Mrs. Veyer, Mrs. Sorain and 2 children, A. Jacques, L. P. Grousson, Father Spicker, Mr. Rose, Mr. Moyon, Mr. Aste, P. Brickelle, F. Ross, R. Siano, Bishop Sallepoint, Mr. and Mrs. Gabel, Mrs. Pfaumuller, Philip Genin, Miss Alice D. White, Mr. and Mrs. Berger and child, Miss Dandelet, Mr. and Mrs. Choplain, Frank Barclay, Alfred Emery, Mrs. Bigolot. Total, 98.

APRIL 3—*In steamship Europa, for Glasgow*—Rev. William Manning, Rev. James Elmore, Mrs. Kennedy and 2 children, William Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, Miss J. Clark, Samuel Thompson, James S. Douglas, Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Wilkie, Miss M. Wilkie, David Wilkie, Charles Elliott, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Laura Elliott, Miss Minnie E. Close, Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, William Menelaws, Fannie Williams, James K. Quinn, John Ryshom, Peter Landgrau, John P. Lilliander, Lewis Thompson, Mrs. L. A. Hassard, Miss Hassard, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. Grace L. Bownes, Miss Bownes, P. L. Morgan, George A. Brandreth, Miss Helen Brandreth, Mrs. B. Brandreth, Ralph Brandreth, Mrs. Virginia Brandreth, Miss Annie Brandreth, Walter Martin, G. B. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lilley, Miss J. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Sheldon, H. R. Crosby, A. Crosby, Mrs. L. Welles, Miss Jennie Barkley, Mrs. Arthur, Miss L. Crocker, J. D. Jones, Mrs. E. D. Cheney, David Jones, Miss Cheney, George Corbelly, Thomas Storm, Miss F. Parker, Captain D. Coholan, Robert Long, James Dean, P. C. Blair, Mrs. Kinsey, P. Kayle, Mrs. Russell, R. D. Carter, Louis Ziegler.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 3—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—F. Bunk and wife, H. Stenger, H. Sennecke, W. Woerching, J. Dillenburg, L. Groeneveyder, G. Greiner, T. Greiner, Therese Bach, A. Bieling, R. Kober, C. Borgstede, A. Sell and child, J. Driesmann, W. Thien, Wm. Jones, C. Southerden, H. McGregor, R. Field, L. Wolff, H. T. Haverkorn.

APRIL 3—*In steamship Bolivia, from Glasgow*—Miss Harvey, Miss E. Christianson, W. Whitney, C. Lewis, G. A. Smith, John Ritchie, Chas. Allen, D. B. McLeod, R. J. McLeod and wife, Mr. Brydie, Mr. Hemphill, Lewis Petty, Mr. Brodie, Mr. Cowen and wife, Wm. McGaughey.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Philo Nichols, J. R. Tomlinson, Mrs. P. H. Ketley and child, G. Winterfield, L. N. Clark, Master H. Pomeroy, J. F. Le Barron, C. G. Rowell, H. P. Alden, J. H. Reed, P. Peterman, M. Flint, W. Paulison, Miss Emily Hastings, Miss Nellie Howard, A. R. Jones, Mrs. L. M. Palmer, Mrs. G. N. Kane and child, and 79 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 6 28 | Moon rises. 1 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island. 2 50 | Hell Gate.. 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen March 20, and Southampton 23d, with mdse. and 518 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. March 26, lat. 52 10, lon. 3, passed ship Ocean, (N. G.,) bound E. 28th, lat. 49 52, lon. 15, passed steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg. 27th, lat. 50, lat. 32, passed steamship Bavaria, bound E.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. March 21, Cape Roman bearing N. W. 20 miles, passed steamship Ledona, hence for New-Orleans. Same day, 50 miles S. W. from Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship George Washington, hence for do. April 1, 10 miles N. E. from Cape Lookout, passed steamship City of Mexico, hence for Vera Cruz.

Steamship India, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow, March 22, via Moville 23, with mdse. and 450 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate variable winds and fine weather throughout.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Ericsson, Mathews, Liverpool 28 ds., with mdse. to V. H. Brown & Co. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage. March 24, Frederick Smith, a seaman, native of Baltimore, died of inflammation of the lungs.

Ship Emerald Isle, Herbert, Liverpool 25 ds., with mdse. and 487 passengers to Tapscott Brothers & Co. March 26, James Tolland, an infant, aged 6 months, died on board; has had rough weather on the passage; March 27, lat. 46 56, lon. 48, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Glasgow; same day, lat. 41, lon. 66, passed steamship Northern Light, hence for Bremen.

Bark J. B. Bradley, (of Bucksport,) Bradley, Buenos Ayres 74 ds., with wool and hides to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds, and had light winds previously.

Bark Toni, (N. G.,) Ratsky, Antwerp 70 ds., via Falmouth, Eng., Feb. 19, with mdse. to Funch, Mincke & Co. Put into Falmouth on account of head winds.

Brig David Bugbee, (of Stockton,) Staples, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Wild Horse, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McComber, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Transit, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Montrose, Knudson, New-Orleans, via Charleston, 6 ds., with molasses and cotton, &c., to N. H. Brigham.

Schr. Grasmere, (Dan.,) Henry, Naguabo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond, vessel to G. F. Peniston & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds. Left in port brigs Harry and Aubrey and Randolph Payson, for New-York in a few days.

Schr. W. H. French, Low, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Magee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Price, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Hawes, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Francis, Elizabethport, for Naugatuck.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Warrenton, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. W. F. Cushing, Cook, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara Jane, Kelm, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Crook, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hannah D., Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. Peek, Jones, Northport.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Franklin, Pierce, New-Haven.
Schr. Canova, Miller, Bristol.
Schr. Piscataqua, Sanford, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. John C. Henry, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Annie B. Smith, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence.
Schr. Guy R. Phelps, Shaler, New-Haven.
Schr. Queen of the South, Corson, Providence.
Schr. Dr. Franklin, Babcock, New-Haven.
Schr. Baltimore, John, New-Haven.
Schr. Glide, Jones, Rockport.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Roanoke, Sanford, Taunton.
Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, New-Haven.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Davison, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Olive Branch, Mann, Smithtown.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Oliver, Providence.
Schr. Morning Star, Ireland, New-Haven.
Schr. T. Lake, Adams, Mianus.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.

BELOW—Ship Sir Wm. Wallace, (Br.,) Taylor, Shanghae Dec. 18, with teas to Heinneman & Payson.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Europa, for Havre; Atalanta, for London; Pennsylvania and City of New-York, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; General Meade, Cortes and Bienville, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Volunteer, for Philadelphia. Ships Witch of the Wave, for Hong Kong; Baltic, for San Francisco; Wennington, for Liverpool. Bark Yokohama, for Shanghae.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 3—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; ship Gold Hunter, from Liverpool; bark Eva H. Fisk, from New-Orleans; brigs Acadia, from Cienfuegos; Circassian, from Trinidad; schr. Onward, from Aquion; bark Howard, from London; brigs Ann Elizabeth, from Sierra Leone; Annie Eldridge, from Hayti.

CHARLESTON, April 3—Sld. steamships Manhattan, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore; schr. W. H. Steele, for Kingston, Jam.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3—Passed in, bark Ezra, Cardiff, for Norfolk; schr. St. Herbert, West Indies, for Baltimore.

Passed out—Bark Pleiades, for Cuba; brigs Caroline and Ortalon, for West Indies.

SAVANNAH, April 3—Cld. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3—The steamship Constitution, from Panama, arrived to-day.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, April 3.—The schr. C. W. Snow, from Machias for Providence, with lumber, went ashore on Wood-end, Provincetown, this morning, in the fog, and will have to discharge her deck-load to get off.

Spoken, &c.

Clifford—Br. brig, from —— for Berbice, March 16, lat. 15 N., lon. 54 27.

Patmos—bark, steering E. N. E., March 28, lat. 31 56, lon. 71 38.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3—The Anchor Line steamship Dorian, 13 ds. from Glasgow, arrived at this port to-day.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 26, brig Redman, for New-York in 15 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 3.—The Cunard steamship China, Captain Hockley, which left New-York on the 25th of March, arrived at this port at 5:30 o'clock last evening en route to Liverpool. All well.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 3.—The steamship Germania, from New-York, arrived here at 5½ o'clock this evening. All well. After landing London passengers and mails, she proceeded to Hamburg.

BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS.

A full line of these popular goods for gentlemen's wear, in all desirable colors at

McLEOD & BENNEY'S,
IMPORTING TAILORS; NEW SALESROOMS, NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE,

made to measure in suits of coat, trousers and waist-coats, as

LOW AS $39 75.

They have received from EDWARD MINISTER & SON, of London, styles for the coming season, and have sample garments on exhibition which are the most stylish and elegant produced in this country.

GAS FIXTURES.
ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
NO. 561 BROADWAY.

THOS. R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH-ST., N. Y., is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

LACE CURTAINS,
LINEN
AND
UPHOLSTERY
GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, BELOW 4TH-ST.
NO. 719 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 5, AT RETAIL,
100 pieces Super Quality Black Lyons DRESS SILKS, at $2 50, worth $3 50 per yard,
500 pieces PARIS BRILLIANTS, of the celebrated manufacture of Messrs. KOECHLIN, at 37½ cents, worth 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
REAL BARGAINS
In the following articles, many of which have been bought during the late unprecedented demand for money,
Viz.:
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, &c., PARIS DRESS GOODS, NEW STYLES, JUST LANDED, PIQUES, PERCALES, PRINTS, &c., SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS, ROBES, MOHAIRS, SHAWLS, GRENADINES, CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' DRESSES,
WALKING SUITS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND SUITS, SKIRTS, CHEMISES, CORSETS, CORSET COVERS AND UNDER CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR BOTH LADIES AND CHILDREN; CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, &c., &c., ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPOT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

PARIS CLOAKS,
MANTLES,
Fischus, Lace Pointes, &c.,
ALSO,
A splendid assortment of Cloaks and Mantles of our own manufacture, which we offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Largest Assortment of
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
IN NEW-YORK.
NO OLD STOCK.
FOUR STORES FULL OF NEW SPRING CLOTHING.
THE HANDSOMEST GENTS' AND BOYS' DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS IN THIS COUNTRY.
BROKAW BROS.,
4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

We offer for two months our entire stock of Real Bronze
GAS FIXTURES,
at the actual cost of manufacture, A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

SPRING 1869.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)
Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY, near Canal-st.,
HAVE OPENED WITH A LARGE AND UNEQUALED STOCK
OF
SPRING CLOTHING,
AND FASHIONABLE
SPRING OVERCOATS,
From $10 to $20.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
IN THE CITY.
PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.
20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES.

DEPOT OF
PURE HUNGARIAN WINES
FROM
MAX GREGER,
PESTH (HUNGARY) AND LONDON.
A. BININGER & CO.,
Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-street,
NEW-YORK.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Examine the stock of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE,
offered at
POPULAR PRICES.
McLEWEE & PUTNAM,
No. 561 Broadway.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 204 HUDSON-ST.
We keep constantly on hand a large stock for the retail trade, at manufacturers' prices.
Persons wishing to purchase furniture would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. By so doing you will save one extra profit.
All goods warranted as represented.
ABEL & SCHWAAB.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 227, April 3, 1869.
20, 40, 8, 46, 50, 44, 41, 77, 55, 31, 79, 28, 14.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 228, April 3, 1869.
4, 28, 19, 7, 51, 44, 14, 24, 51, 67, 9, 15, 77.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 231, April 3, 1869.
7, 19, 22, 78, 77, 67, 71, 40, 33, 8, 57, 31, 20.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 232, April 3, 1869.
18, 31, 51, 2, 1, 67, 9, 3, 71, 15, 48, 3, 56.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.